FEBRUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,552—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
" Napier Johnstone "—Square Bottle ...
" Glentromie" ... ...
" Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ..	15th "
BL SHANNON ...	4189	800	C K. Edwards.....	22nd "
ML ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	R. Stewart	29th "
• ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th "
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris.....	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ..	12th "
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ..	10th "
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
• This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA.....	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	28th Feb.
NIZAM.....	2735	500	T. F. Creery....	14thMar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th "
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule....	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. 1889
R. RUBATTINO...	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May "
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....On the 7th March, 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	P. Mersa.....	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lemecich ...	4,000	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read ..	3395	480	28th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ...	3317	480	20th Mar.
ASIA	Wm. Russell..	3550	480	1st May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby..	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th "
ROUMANIA ..	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read..	3395	480	29th "
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL...	T.H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889. Agents.



CHEAP PASSAGES. 1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
33, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

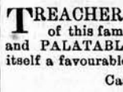
S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th February, 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.



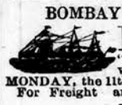
THE BEDOUIN LINE s.s. HAJEEN will sail, under command of Capt. H. C. NEWEY, for Venice and Trieste about the 1st March. Good accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.



THE s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, Commander J. ALEXANDERSON, will leave for GENOA and MARSEILLES, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, and passengers will embark at the Apollo Bunder, whence the steamer will sail at 5 o'clock p.m. A steam-launch will run at intervals between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., for the purpose of conveying passengers and their baggage to the steamer.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 27th Feb., 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,138 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on or about MONDAY, the 11th March 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER and COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.
Cash Rs. 21 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 24 per doz.
Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen; Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand all kind of Jeweller Cashmere Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Foolkaries, and many other Indian Goods. Our revised price-lists of our stock to be had free by post.
Address: RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, Bombay.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES & SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs. a.
20 0	Still	BURGUNDY .. A favourite White Dinner Wine.	...Chablis	11 0
20 0	Still	BURGUNDY .. A fine red full-bodied Wine.	...Beaune	11 0
25 0	Still	BURGUNDY .. Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	...Macon	13 8
23 0	Still	BURGUNDY .. This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	...Pommard	12 8
33 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	...Chambertin	17 8
21 0	Fine	SAUTERNE ... A good light refreshing Wine.	...Barsac	11 8
24 0	Superior	SAUTERNE ... from the Bordeaux Dist. Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		13 8
33 0	Haut	SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine ... Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
PHILLIPS'
makes a
COOLING, REFRESHING, AND WHOLESOME DRINK.
Prevents "Liver," Increases the Appetite, "Lightens" the Body.
Purifies the Blood.
Per quart bottle, each Re. 1-4; Per dozen bottles, Rs. 13-8.

POONA. Temple House, Camp and Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	" Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.
And other Fibrous Materials.
Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.
Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.
The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.
Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
an b easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS
FOR STARLEY AND SUTTON OF COVENTRY,

BEG to inform the Public that they have just received a fresh consignment of the well-known "Rover Safety" Bicycles and "Roamer" Tricycles, which they offer for cash or on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, at HOME PRICES.
The "ROVER SAFETY" BICYCLE, the fastest and safest Machine in the world, Ball bearings throughout, geared to 54 inches, Rs. 320, complete with Lamp, Bell, Valise, Spanners, &c., £18 cash.
The "METEOR" BICYCLE, Ball bearings throughout, Tangent spokes, detachable handles, Ball-pedals, complete; sizes in stock 50, 52, and 54 inches, £18 cash.
The "ROAMER" TRICYCLE, the finest Machine ever made, central driving, Ball bearings throughout, geared to 57 inches, with patent spring attachment to prevent jarring over rough roads, Bicycle handle bar, straight steerer, £25 cash.
"OUR OWN" SAFETY BICYCLE, a good, strong serviceable machine, at a cheap figure, Ball bearings, complete with lamp, Bell, Valise, £15 cash.
All the above are beautifully enamelled and plated.
Catalogues "Illustrated," post free on application.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherché Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.
MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."
The New Hypnotic $C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."
The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.\,CH_3\,CO \\ O\,C_2\,H_5 \end{cases}$$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.
Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.
FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

FOR THE SEASON 1889.
WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladie's and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.
OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,
For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.
SHIRTINGS.
Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.
Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and HILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BOMBAY.

Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor...MR. H. STANLEY.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1889.

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

OF

HARRY STANLEY'S

OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,

Who will appear

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND,

In the beautiful Opera, in 3 Acts of

M LA ASCOTT E

THE LUCK BRINGER.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

Box Office at Soundy's Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the season or for any night during the season.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE BOMBAY HUNT,

AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL,

"DANDY DICK"

Will have another trial

ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST MARCH, AT 9-30 P.M.

Cast as before.

Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

The Curtain will rise at 9-30 p.m.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE GREAT EVENT.

SATURDAY Next, MARCH 2nd,

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE

OF

HUDSON'S NEW SURPRISE PARTY

FANTASTIC FURIOUS FUN-MAKERS.

A combination of acknowledged Star Artists, Presenting a Picturesque Entertainment, designed to delight the eye and enchant the ear. Musical Dainties dished up by Hudson and Party, and swallowed with repeated cries for more. All the delights of mellifluous melody blended with the charm of Elegant Song and Dance. Audience rivetted.

SUCCESS A MATTER OF COURSE.

Admission Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.

Reserved seats may now be secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open 8-15; Smiling begins 9 p.m.

C. S. SANDERSON, Business Agent.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S FIRST EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, &c., will open in the Secretariat, Front Entrance, on MONDAY, February 18th, when H. E. LORD REAY will open the Exhibition formally at 5 p.m., precisely.

Doors open on MONDAY at 4-45 p.m., following days at 8 a.m.

Refreshments will be supplied by PELITI from 4-30 to 6 p.m every day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Members free.

Season Ticket ....Rs. 3.
Single Admission .... „ 1.

☞ To prevent disappointment Members are requested to observe that their Tickets are not transferable, and admit only the Members personally.

More Members who have not yet been supplied with Tickets, can get them (on payment of subscription if unpaid) at the door.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

The following are now available :—

PATENT PADLOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1 in	8 4	3 in	13 2
1½ in	9 6	3½ in	15 12
2 in	10 14	4 in	22 8
2½ in	12 6		

PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
3 in	8 4	4 in	9 0
3½ in	8 4	4 by 3 in	11 4

PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 in	7 14	3 in	8 10
2½ in	8 4		

PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 in	8 4	3½ in	9 12
2½ in	8 10	4 in	10 14
3 in	9 6		

For Tin Boxes, Re. 1-8, extra on each size.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
Padlock-Booklets and Lists Post Free.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (50) Fifty per share, for the Half-year ended the 31st December, 1888, will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 15th March, 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 5th March, 1889, on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to 15th March, 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ કંપની,

i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST of NEW BOOKS received on the 26th February, FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

FICTION.	Rs. a.
For Faith and Freedom; by W. Besant, 3 vols	23 10
French Janet; by Sarah Tytler, 2 vols	15 12
French at Moscow; by Count Ly of Tolstoi	2 4
Game of Chance; by Ella J. Curtis, 3 vols	23 10
How I Escaped; by W. H. Parkins	1 8
Invasion; by Count Tolstoi	2 4
In Jeopardy and Other Tales; by G. M. Fenn	3 12
Moondyne; by John Boyne O'Reilly	1 8
Operatic Tales; by F. K. Chesney	4 8
Strange Journey of My Life; by F. Pigot	4 8
The Crusade of the Excelsior; by Bret Harte	1 8
That Girl (Family Story Teller)	0 12
The Weird Mystery; by Alice Woolner	0 12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Culture and Anarchy; by Mathew Arnold	1 14
Causes of the Great Fall in Prices; by A. Crump	4 8
Chronicles of Henry VIII. of England; by M. A. Sharp Hume	4 12
Eyes of the Thames; by A. T. Pask	4 8
Epics and Romances of the Middle Ages; by M. W. Macdowall	6 8
Holiday Papers; by Harry Jones	4 8
Indian Life; by Oman	4 8
Model Engineer's Handibook; by P. Husluck	1 8
Moral Philosophy (Ethics and Natural Law); by Joseph Rickaby, S. J.	3 12
First Principles of Knowledge by John Rickaby, S. J.	3 12
Poetical Works; by J. G. Whitter	4 8
Richard the IV.; by J. F. Hodgetts	4 8
The Tale of a Tub and Other Stories; by J. Swift	3 12
The Australian in London; J. F. Hogan	4 8
BIOGRAPHY.	
Gordon; by Sir W. Butler, (English Men of Action)	1 14
John J. Paton, Missionary to the New Hebrides; by his Brother	5 10
Life and Letter of the Rev. W. Pennefather; by Rev. R. Braithwate	3 12
TRAVEL.	
Last Voyage in the Sunbeam; by Lady Brassey, 1886-87	15 12
The Wanderings of a Globe Trotter; by Hon. Lewis Wingfield, 2 vols.	15 12
HISTORY.	
Cyclopædia of Education; by Alfred E. Fletcher	7 14
History of Nations (Phœnicia); by G. Rawlinson, M.A.	3 12

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

		Bombay. Rs.	Up-country. Rs.
For New Books,	Two Vols. a week	12	24
For New and Old Books	do	9	18
For Old Books	do.	6	12

The Selection should be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th March, 1889, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., and the late Mr. John Y. Lang, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1889, and Mr. James G. Smith who resigned office on proceeding to Europe, but whose term does not expire till 31st March, 1890.

The Ballot Box will be open at the offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 27th Feb., 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKAR DHARAMSI VALABHDAS has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to THAKAR NARANJEE PORSHOTAM. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date here of otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 27th day of February 1889.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land belonging to the Fazendar Hirajee Balajee with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward. E. No. 3943; (2) and Street No 2, Ripon Road, situate at Agripada, in the Byculla Tank Pakady, fronting the north side of the Ripon Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 53 feet in length and 53 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded in the east by the house of Ghati Vithoo Crushnajee Goobivalla, on the west by the gutter and house of Kalidas Manoradas, on the north by the vacant piece of land belonging to the said Fazendar, and on the south by the said Ripon Road, and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Thakar Dharamsi Valabhdas and his tenants.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR AND JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

POPULAR WORKS ON SPORT AND AMUSEMENT.

	Rs. a.
BADMINTON LIBRARY; edited by the Duke of Beaufort and A. E. T. Watson, per vol.	6 12
CYCLING; by Viscount Bury and G. L. Hillier	...
BOATING; by W. B. Woodgate	...
FISHING; by H. Cholmondeley-Pennell, 2 vols.	...
HUNTING; by the Duke of Beaufort and M. Morris	...
CRICKET; by A. G. Steel and Hon. H. Lyttelton	...
RACING AND STEEPLE-CHASING; by the East of Suffolk and W. G. Craven	...
SHOOTING; by Lord Walsingham and Sir R. Payne-Gallway, 2 vols.	...
SECRET ART SERIES, per Vol.	3 0

ART OF AMUSING. HANKY-PANKY.
MERRY CIRCLE. MAGICIANS OWN
MAGIC NO MYSTERY. BOOK.
SECRET OUT.

	Rs. a.
Staunton's Chess Player's Handbook	3 4
Collins's Selection of Chess, Problems	2 4
Bennett's Billiards	6 12
Beeton's Book of Household Amusements and Family Recreation	3 4
Baldwin's Large and Small Game of Bengal	6 12
Devight's Lawn Tennis	1 10
Peile's Lawn Tennis	1 0
Greeneor's Modern Shot Guns	3 4
Kentish's Pyrotechnist's Treasury or complete Art of Making Fireworks	3 4
Bromley Davenport's sport	3 12
New Book of Sports	3 12
Shakespeare's Wild Sports of India	3 4
Sachs' Sleight of Hand	4 4
Clay's Laws of Short Whist and a Treatise on the Same	2 4

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

BOOKSELLERS STATIONERS & NEWS AGENTS, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wris Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS

COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY

Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE

CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, new Miniature, English-built LANDAUS with Patent hood, by Lewis Fulker.

Circular-fronted, Miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Properties of Gentlemen.

A C. Spring BAROUCHE by Lawrie and Manner, in splendid condition.

Circular and Single-seated Office BROUGHAMS, MAIL PHÆTONS, &c.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 anna

NOTICES.

I GEORGE HOUGH, Master of the Screw Steamer "Fastriel" hereby give notice that I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS incurred by any member of the Crew of this Steamer without my written authority.

GEO. HOUGH.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House at 5-30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 19th of March, 1889, for the purpose of considering certain proposals to lease more land and build thereon.

S. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

CONTRACT FOR PROVISIONS TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles to any of Her Majesty's Ships, at Bombay :—

Fresh Beef, Vegetables, Soft Bread, Bullocks, Sheep, Fodder.

Tenders will be received until Noon on the 4th March, 1889, and must be made on the proper Forms, which may be obtained, with any further information, from H. M. S. Garnet.

Right is reserved to reject any or all the Tenders.

SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER.

Bombay, 26th February, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

INCLUDING THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF HARIHAR BEERURU SECTION OF THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

THE Northern Section of the extension of the Mysore State Railway, HARIHAR to BEERURU will be OPEN for all kinds of traffic, on and after THURSDAY, 21st February, 1889.

JAS. CRAICK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th February, 1889.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. WILSON BELL, CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

ALL Persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are required to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be to the undersigned, Attorneys to the Executors under the Will of the abovenamed deceased, within One Month from this date, after which the Assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 13th day of February 1889.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
79, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1889, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, which was passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on Saturday, the 9th instant :—

That the 125th Article of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the words "with the sanction of a General Meeting."

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th February, 1889.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months.................. Rs. 26
Six months .... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London directtor the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments, can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to ook like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.,
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY.

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
„ „ „ B	„	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	„	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0 12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	„	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	„	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
„ 1825 .... £988,156
„ 1886 .... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

NOW READY!

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,600 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

"THE FAMILY MAGAZINE,"

AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

CONTAINING:

HISTORY. SCIENCE. EXTRACTS. | TRAVEL. POETRY. FICTION.
&c., &c., &c.

With our 2nd No. we shall present

A RECENT PORTRAIT (14 by 9) OF "THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.,"

and a Sketch of

"COLUMBUS UNDER ARREST."

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 3-8 (in advance).

A Cheap and Extensive Medium for Advertising.

TERMS MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,
"The Family Magazine.
Tardeo, Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise soley from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

		Per doz. qts
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's	Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—		
NIERSTEINER, 1874		„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878		„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL		„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.		„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

the OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public n the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d, 11 and 22s, each. *Postage extra*,

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free*.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...As. 2½ per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
Third do. .... 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Muriel (s), from Sunderland; Suez (s), Cardiff; Hindoo (s), Cutch; Taif (s), Mauritius; and H. M. S. Sphinx, Persian Gulf.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Macdonald (s), for London; Jeanie (s), Pondicherry; and Rosario (s), Odessa.

Fair.—The Maha Shivratree fair will be held today at Walkeshwar from 4 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian Mail per s. s. Ganges will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m.

Death of a Revenue Officer at Kholapur.—Rao Saheb Mahadeo N. Shirgavkar, Revenue Officer at Kholapur, and for some time Curator, Government Central Book Depot, Bombay, died at Kholapur of paralysis at the age of 65 on the 23rd instant.

Burglary.—Gunput Ramjee, described as a stone cutter, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with breaking into the shop of Krishna Tooccaram at Peer-Khan Lane on Tuesday night. The accused was arrested in the shop while endeavouring to steal some of the property there, and on admitting one previous conviction was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bombay Hunt.—It is intended to have a special train to Andheri for the meet of the 3rd proximo, and members to whom the list has not been sent are requested to intimate to the honorary secretary if they are going and what horse accommodation they want. As the performance of "Dandy Dick" at the Theatre on Friday is under the patronage and for th benefit of the Hunt, it is hoped that it will be well supported by the members and the public generally.

Music at the Esplanade.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Quadrille	La fille de Madame Angot	Coote.
Overture	Mannschaft au Bord	Suppe.
Duett	J. Brigandi	Mercandante
Selection	Aroldo	Verdi.
Valse	Die Prager	Gung'l.
Galop	Schlaraffen	Czibulka.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Charge of Assault against a Mahomedan Fanatic.—A Mahomedan mendicant, named Syed Mahomed Peer Mahomed, described as a fanatice from Central Asia, whilst at a cook-shop on the Bhendy Bazaar Road on Tuesday evening last, is said to have made an assault upon another mendicant named Alla Datta Ali and to have broken his arm. Alla Datta, it appears, pushed Syed Mahomed aside in order to get to a Mahomedan who was distributing bread to the mendicants assembled there, when Syed Mahomed lost his temper and struck Alla Datta with an iron rod, fracturing his right arm. Syed Mahomed was arrested and the injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment. Syed Mahomed was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with committing this assault upon Alla Datta and a remand was asked for, the complainant being laid up in hospital and unable to attend. The remand was granted and the case was postponed for hearing pending the recovery of the complainant.

The Case of Mr. Lane.—As we stated in a recent issue, Mr. Lane, who is the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs for the Bombay Division, had addressed a remonstrance to His Excellency the Viceroy, complaining that in the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1885-86 the credit of laying certain cables in Bombay harbour was given to a Mr.S.H.C. Hutchinson, an Assistant Superintendent of the Department, associated with him in the work, although he, Mr. Lane, had practically entire charge of it and carried it through in an unusually economical way. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"Mr. Lane, after turning the matter over, now asks His Excellency generally why these things should be so, and, more paraticularly, why he has been systematically superseded in the officiating appointment of Director in Bombay by men who are many years his junior. To the general grievance we can only say that Mr. Lane is not the first man in the Public Service who has done good work for which some one else has got the credit. But we cannot see what the credit of laying the Bombay harbour cables being given to another man has to do with the supersession he complains of, though Mr. Lane has evidently determined that there is secret connection of some sort."—*Pioneer*.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court yesterday the following, among other matters, were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE RAJINDRARAV BAPUJI.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this matter, in which the insolvent personally applied for his discharge. He had been opposed by Mr. Mankar on behalf of some Marwadi creditors. The grounds of opposition were chiefly these: that the insolvent had kept back his books of account, that he had concealed his property, that his schedule was false, and that he had contracted debts without any reasonable expectation of repayment. His Lordship held that there was no evidence to prove these grounds of opposition, and that, therefore, they failed. In the course of the judgment, his Lordship remarked that all the Marwadi witnesses had alleged that they had lent money to the insolvent at two per cent. per month and that they had received nothing for the interest. This latter statement seemed to his Lordship contrary to the practice of the Marwadi money-lenders. It was known from common experience that the Marwadis always advanced a sum of money after deducting a certain amount for interest. It was evident, therefore, that the amount of debt showed by the schedule, which was Rs. 1,906, included a large sum for compound interest. His lordship remarked that looking at the untrustworthy character of the Marwadis and the unreliability of the entries in their books, which were written in a language not understood by the borrowers, and in consequence of which the unfortunate dealers with this class of people were always thrown on their mercy, he was unable to say whether satisfactory proof had been given that the schedule was not correct. In his Lordship's opinion, the grounds of opposition were not made out and therefore he granted a discharge to the insolvent.

RE KARAMCHAND KALIANJI.

Mr. Lang moved on behalf of the insolvent for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Jardine, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the last petition of the insolvent had been dismissed because he had done nothing for a long time since it had been filed. His Lordship, however, granted the application.

RE EUGINE HENDRICK AND HANAH HENDRICK.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of an opposing creditor, obtained a rule *nisi* for review of the order of discharge made on the 20th instant. The rule was made returnable within a month.

RE KHUTRI AMIN JACOB.

On the motion of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent obtained leave to withdraw his petition. In this case the creditors had come to an arrangement with the insolvent to receive four annas in the rupee.

RE GULAM ALI MOOLA ADAM.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the Official Assignee and the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication, passed against the insolvent on the 21st instant, should not be revoked. Mr. Lang stated that the insolvent had settled with almost all his creditors, including the petitioning creditors. He also applied for an interim injunction in respect to the sale of the insolvent's property. His Lordship granted both the applications on the condition that the insolvent should file his schedule within the specified time. The rule was made returnable on the first Wednesday in April.

RE ALIBHAI ESMAILJEE AND THREE OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of a petitioning creditor, Purshotam Narayanjee, applied under section 9 that all these four persons be adjudged insolvents. The petition stated that the insolvents carried on trade in the name of Jafferji Esmailji at Bombay and Alibhai Esmailjee at Karachi. The firm at Bombay used to purchase goods at Bombay and send them to Karachi. From the month of February last the firm was involved in considerable loss, amounting to Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 80,000 at Bombay and Rs. 30,000 at Karachi. It was believed that the insolvents' assets amounted to Rs. 32,000. They were arranging with the Karachi creditors to the total exclussion of the Bombay creditors. His Lordship granted the application.

HIGH COURT.—(Appellate Side.)

(Before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy.)

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHAWAN KANJEE.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, third Presidency Magistrate, who in January last convicted the accused of dishonestly receiving stolen property and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the alternative of six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Maneckshah Jehangirshah, appeared for the accused.

One Amratlal was the mehta of Kasdan Heerjee, and some months ago stole his master's key. He then planned a theft, and in his master's absence, took one Umiashunker to the house at night, when they got into the room, opened the safe with the key, and stole Rs. 2,790 and silver anklets. They divided the property, Amratlal taking Rs. 1,350 and Umiashunker taking Rs. 1,200 for himself and Rs. 200 for one Velljee. On being arrested they made statements which led to the recovery of Rs. 1,000 from Umiashunker. Amratlal gave his money to Bhawan, the appellant, who disposed of it in paying his debts, and said he gave Rs. 1,000 to Raghowjee on hearing that the money was stolen property. This allegation Raghowjee denied, and it did not appear to the magistrate to be true.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the evidence was clearly insufficient to sustain the conviction of his client. As soon as he heard that it was stolen property, he stated the whole truth to the police; and it was unlikely that he would state a falsehood as to his paying the Rs. 1,000 note to Raghowjee. The latter denied the receipt of the note for fear of being implicated, and one knew how much frightened these people were with the police.

Their Lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, saw no reason to interfere with the magistrate's decision. The conviction was affirmed and the appeal was rejected.

DACOITY AND CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

IMPERATRIX VS. GANU LALU.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who in December last convicted the accused of committing dacoity and causing grievous hurt at the time of committing robbery, and sentenced him to eight years' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that the prosecutor Sakharam, a Kunbi of Takli, was in his field with his servant Chima one night. Some eight men went there, severely beat Sakharam on the head and body, dragged him out of his hut, and carried off his ornaments and clothes. Sakharam bled profusely, and was a month ill in bed. The accused, who lived in another village, was seen that day in Takli, and a week after the offence he produced a silver bangle and a blood-stained cloth from a hole in a rock outside his village. This property was satisfactorily identified as that of the prosecutor, taken during the dacoity. Two witnesses saw the accused in the hut, where there was a light burning, and they recognised him as the person who caused hurt to Sakharam. The Sessions Judge agreed with the assessors in finding that a dacoity was committed and grievous hurt was caused at the time to the prosecutor, and that the accused was guilty. He was sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a review of the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAJA SADHI.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 5th September last, convicted the accused of the offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship a minor under the age of fourteen years, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The girl Rahimbai, who was kidnapped and was about thirteen years of age, stated that she was taken from her father's room during his absence at work by the accused and two other persons and travelled by rail with them into Damaun territory. The complainant obtained a warrant and succeeded in tracing the party to Damaun, where they were found with the girl in a mosque. The magistrate considered the evidence to be conclusive and sentenced the three persons to rigorous imprisonment for two years each. The accused alone appealed. Their Lordships affirmed the conviction and rejected the appeal.

CAUSING A DIMINUTION OF WATER-SUPPLY.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASAPPA SIDDAPPA.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who convicted the accused of committing mischief by causing a diminution of water-supply for agricultural purposes. For this offence the accused was sentenced by the first-class magistrate of Dhurwad to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default further one month's rigorous imprisonment. The Sessions Judge reduced the imprisonment from a month to ten days, leaving the sentence of fine untouched; and accused appealed for a revision. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused.

The Sessions Judge remarked that this was one of many cases of wrongfully diverting water, and thereby causing a diminution of water for agricultural purposes that often occurred in the taluka. The accused was a ryot of Biravalli, the lands whereof bordered on those of another village. The waters on the western slope of the adjoining hills flowed down and passing through accused's land, proceeded in the form of a canal through many fields for over a mile and a quarter, and finally joined a tank, which irrigated twenty-four fields. The accused had erected a large embankment across the canal in certain portions of his lands to collect the water on the eastern side, and to divert the surplus quantity to the north.

On a consideration of all the circumstances, their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and rejected the appeal.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 28.—Annual meeting, Cercle Litteraire.
Mar. 1.—Volunteer Ball, Town Hall.
Indian Manufacturing Company.
The Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills Company.
Y. M. C. A., Mr. Frost's Lecture on "The Battle of Life."
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company.
2.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Gaiety Theatre.
3.—Benevolent Society (Military Orphange), Annual General Meeting, Nana Shanker Shet's Hall, Palaw Road, Girgaum.
4.—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal Corporation.
The Misses Kabrajee's Musical Soiree, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
5.—Bombay Races.
Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
6.—Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home.
7.—Bombay Races.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company.
Queen's Spinning and Weaving Company.
8.—Y. M. C. A. Social Meeting.
9.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Institution for Deaf-mutes, Annual Meeting.
12.—Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, "The Elijah," Town Hall.
15.—Y. M. C. A. Lecture by Dr. Macdonald..
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat.
18.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
19.—Special Meeting, Royal Yacht Club.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 26th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·969
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	·673
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)..	82·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·7
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, NNE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	307

* From midnight to midnight.

THE VERNACULARS AND OUR UNIVERSITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The question whether the vernacular languages should be restored to the position which they held in our educational system previous to the year 1863 has been before the public for some time past. The credit of reviving this battle of the languages is due to Mr. V. A. Modak, the learned Principal of the Elphinstone High School. He first stirred up the dead ashes of the controversy by reading a paper on the subject before the Students' Literary and Scientific Society in March 1887, and after satisfying himself that there existed, among those who took an interest in the educational progress of the country, a strong opinion in his favour, submitted his views for the consideration of the University authorities. His advocacy of the cause of the vernaculars has proved so far successful as to induce the committee appointed to consider certain proposed changes in the Arts curriculum, to recommend that the examination in Arts should embrace a paper for translation and for an essay in the candidate's vernacular.

I think it is a matter for regret that the committee have not been able to see their way to recommend a fuller recognition of the vernaculars by the University. There can be no doubt that the exclusion of the vernaculars from the University curriculum is contrary to the principle of the Educational Despatch of 1854; nor is sufficient proof wanting to show that such exclusion has materially checked the intellectual and moral advancement of the country. These points have been fully dealt with by Mr. Modak in a pamphlet published by him last year. My principal object in wishing to trespass upon your columns on the present occasion is to point out that those who stand for the classical languages, to the exclusion of the vernaculars in our higher education, seem to me to betray a lamentable forgetfulness of the important fact that any cultivation of the public mind which may be found to exist in India at the present day began with and is due to the creation of a vernacular literature brought about, no doubt, under the influence of Sanskrit civilization and Sanskrit learning. It is said by Cardinal Newman that the scope and nature of University education is to raise the intellectual tone of society, to cultivate the public mind, to purify the national taste, to supply true principles to popular enthusiasm, and fixed aims to popular aspirations, to give enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, to facilitate the exercise of political power, and to refine the intercourse of private life. If such are the aims and objects of our University, then I say that they can only be realized by giving the vernaculars their proper place in our system of higher education. If the University require an illustration, let them look at the Lingayat community of the Karnatak. I have no doubt that the rise of the Lingayats to their present condition in society is almost entirely due to the resources of intellectual and moral advancement which the development of the Kanarese langnage placed within their reach.

To say that the vernaculars are totally unfit for University culture argues, in my humble opinion, a total ignorance of their capacity for growth and development. For instance, take the Kanarese language, to which I have already referred. It is one of the literary languages of established reputation in Southern India, and is quite suited to form a foundation for lingual training. It can boast of a classical literature more than a thousand years old. The excellent Kanarese grammar, called the *Shabdamanidarpan* (Jewel mirror of grammar), an edition of which with a commentary was published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository in 1872, is about one thousand years old. The development of the Kanarese language began with the Jains, who everywhere cultivated the vernaculars. They carried the cultivation of the Kanarese language to a high degree of perfection. Their example was followed by the Brahmins and Lingayats as the best means of getting a hold on the minds of the masses.

India, before the appearance of Buddha, was one of the countries in the world in which the masses were least cared for by scholars and authors. With Budhism dawned an era of popular culture, which continued to prosper until it received a serious check from the Mahomedans. If our University authorities really have the education of the public mind at heart, they must see that their graduates speak to the people in languages which the latter can understand, and by means of which they can be influenced. This is a view which, I believe, will be concurred in by most of those who desire that English educated natives should use their education for the enlightenment of the masses around them, and in supporting that view I cannot resist the temptation to quote the following passage from Lamartine's Introduction to his "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters." In speaking of the necessity for the creation of a literature calculated to clear up the intelligence of the masses in France, the famous writer says of the Athenians as followers: "By what means were formed the language, the eye, and the taste of that wonderful Athenian public, which sat in judgment on the Odes of Pindar, the tragedies of Sophocles, the art of Aristophanes, the high philosophy of Plato, the pictures of Zenxis, the statues of Phidias? By the habit it had contracted of living in communion of mind and feeling with those great men, by the diffusion of that feeling of the great, the beautiful, and the sublime, of which the types, models, examples, and master-pieces were constantly before their eyes. The great orators who addressed the people in the political assemblies the great poets of the Olympic games, or of the theatre which was then a public institution, instead of a private speculation, the gardens of Academus, where the poor man might be present, if he chose, at the dialogues of Socrates, the lessons of Plato—the works of the painters which he saw hung up in the temples—the statues of the sculptors, exhibited in the Parthenon, or unceasingly open to his admiration, were so many popular editions of all the master-pieces of mind, of wisdom, or of arsistic skill. Thanks to these gratuitous editions, this people became not a nation of kings like the Romans, but a nation of philosophers, poets, sages, and artists. Never had human intellect risen so high; and when we wish to estimate its standard at the present day, it is only by the wrecks of it that remain that it can be measured. It is to this standard of intellectual and artistic civilization, still further perfected by the abolition of slavery, by the moral equality of sexes, by the diffusion of religious feeling, that we are called upon to raise the soul, the manners, the taste, the language, the arts of our rural or manufacturing populations. Such is true equality, the easiest and the most holy of all—equality in civilization."

Can we hope for such a consummation, unless our educational system is so formed that it will establish a communion of mind and feeling between the *alumni* of our University and the masses?—Yours, &c.,

S. V.

MISS MANNING AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You will allow me to correct the mistake that has crept into your account of Miss Manning's visit to Surat. In one place your correspondent has written the name of Mr. M. L. Munshi, and in your issue of this morning giving Miss Manning's reply you have misprinted Mr. Madhowlal Lallubhai Munsiff; but the gentleman who spoke at the meeting, and whose name was mentioned by Miss E. A. Manning, is Mr. Madonlal Lallubhai Munsiff, who takes a deep interest in the cause of the National Indian Association and other social movements, and who invited Miss Manning specially came to Surat for the occasion. He is one of the three who attended the first *Kayasth Conference*, and was the first honorary teacher in the Presidency. As there are other gentlemen—Messrs. Munshi and Madhowlal—I have deemed it necessary to trouble you here.

The proposition that was moved on the occasion thanking Miss Manning for kindly distributing the prizes among her numerous engagements and Shett Narondas Thakursi Moolji for sending the prizes, with a request to take the cause of the Haripura Branch to his heart, was moved, not by Mr. Kalabhai, but by his wife, Mrs. Mahaluxmi Kalabhai, and I trust Shett Narondas will extend his liberality to Surat. The committee will, of course, call the school after his name, or after that of the late lamented Gokhibai, in whose memory the gentleman has distributed *Stri Dharama Prakash* to almost all girls' schools of Bombay, and has now extended his liberality to mofussil towns.—Yours, &c.,

February 25. R. B. M.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey, or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The case against Sudanund Esooba, the cashier of the Small Cause Court, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which the accused stands charged with committing criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 15,000, the property of Government. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Little, in opening the case, gave a detailed account of the duties of the accused as cashier of the Small Cause Court, and the several monies that were entrusted to his care belonging to the several departments of the said court, and then proceeded to call evidence.

Mr. Richard Wilson said he was the first assistant to the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes and lived at Chinchpoogly Hill. He knew the acused, who was cashier of the Small Cause Court, and had charge of the cash department in which suitors paid money through the Court. To assist him, accused had two assistants, who wrote up books, decrees which were to be paid within one week, distress warrants, fees, summary suits, mofussil decrees, and surplus account. Accused rendered his account to witness and the Chief Judge on the 1st February. In addition to the two assistants, there were five ledger keepers, each with an assistant; the names of the parties were entered and the names are divided amongst the five alphabetically. The ledger-keepers received the instalments due on instalment decrees and also paid instalments on decrees. The cashier made an advance to each ledger keeper if he wanted it, and in the evening the ledger keepers presented him a book showing any amount they had received, and their receipt from parties during the day, their payments, and the balance of the money they held after making the payments. The cashier wrote the amount of the balance at the same time as the balance appeared in red ink, and if there were space he initialed it. The amount of the balance was handed over to the cashier, and he kept it in the safe. The payments made by his two assistants were paid by a special order made by the cashier. At the end of the day the cashier had all the money belonging to the cash department. He rendered an account of that department monthly to the Chief Judges and also to witness. The account (Exhibit A) showed that he had balance on hand on 1st February of Rs. 9,624-14-2. The accused produced that money to witness on that date, and he counted it and found it correct. The miscellaneous accounts of the office were kept under him. The accused had custody of some of the monies under the following heads:—Half costs, distress warrants (it was a Government advance for the return of half costs and distress warrant fees), fines, stamp penalties, and office contingencies. The accused rendered an account of monies he had on hand to witness on the 1st February. The amount was Rs. 3,484-7-7. Witness counted that money and found it correct. Accused had also a sum of Rs. 2,500 in respect of monies paid into court sent from up-country, and monies received with commissions from other courts. A clerk paid that sum to accused and produced the receipt for it. That sum was produced to witness by accused on 1st February and he found it correct. Accused had also to keep prisoners' execution money, deposits for prisoners' keep. He had on that account a balance of Rs. 705-8. This was correct. Witness counted Rs. 16,314-13-9 (Exhibit A) on the 1st February, and he endorsed under that account "Cash correct" and signed it. Witness produced the order made on the 27th September 1888 by the Chief Judge as to when the Registrar would commence his judicial functions. He was not aware that the knowledge of this order came to the accused. From the 1st October last the Registrar sat and performed his judicial duties. Mr. Spencer was the 2nd assistant to the Registrar, and in charge of the cash department. Witness's duty was to be in charge of the office, and also the miscellaneous accounts. Subsequent to that date another order was issued with reference to the cash department. It was dated 20th November last. It was issued by the Registrar with the approval of the Chief Judge. After the issue of that order witness's duties were to inspect the accounts of the cash department, and to count the cash in accused's hand at irregular intervals during the month. He had to count all the cash in accuseds hands on the 1st of each month. Mr. Spencer also used to count the cash in accused's hands at irregular intervals after the issue of the memorandum. On the 1st December last, he counted the monies in accused's hands and found it correct. It was a practice to count the monies in accused's hands on the first of each month. Before 1st December last he was not in the habit of counting the money at irregular intervals. After the 1st December—about the 12th or 13th—he asked the accused to show him his cash, when he told him he had forgotten his key of the small box (exhibit C produced. That box was kept in a large Chubb's safe in witness's room in the Court of Small Causes. He saw this small box for the last four or five years in the Small Cause Court. He reminded the accused of the order that had been recently issued, and told him to bring the key with him to office every day. He did not examine the cash that day. The accused suggested that he should count the cash on the following day. He told him he could not make that appointment. On the 17th December he again asked him to show the amount of cash with him. Accused opened this box and found the money correct then. Accused did not keep all the money in this box; he kept the rest of the money in the large safe in which the box (exhibit C) was also placed. The larger portion of that money was kept in the box (exhibit C.) He next examined the cash in accused's hands on the 3rd January after the Christmas vacation, and he found the cash and the account correct. About the 20th January last he asked the accused to show him the cash he had in hand; accused said he had not the key, and again suggested that he should count the money on the following morning; witness refused to do so. He again called on the accused to show the monies he had in hand on the 27th January, and the accused produced it and he found it correct as well as the accounts. At this stage the case was adjourned till Monday next, the 4th proximo, at 11 a.m.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE AND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	Rs.
H. E. the Governor of Bombay	100
Lt. Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley	100
Messrs, Walsh Lovett and Co.,—Prize for Artillery Competition	100
Brig. Genl. W. T. Budgen, D. S. O.	50
Lt. Col. W. H. Propert S. C.	50
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	50
Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee	50
Messrs. E. Spinner and Co.	50
Messrs. Treacher and Co.—a Cup—½ mile flat race	50
Messrs. Lund and Blockley—a Medal—Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet	40
Max. Mink, Esq.—a Cup—	40
Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co.	30
Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.	25
Messrs. Walton and Bromley	25
A. B. Dunnet, Esq.	25
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.	20
The Hon. Sir Raymond West, M.A., K.C.I.E.	20
Brig. Genl. B. H. Pottinger	20
W. Richardson, Esq.	20
Alexander McKenzie, Esq.	20
Capt. J. P. Baird	20
The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E.	15
W. Lee-Warner, Esq.	15
Lt. Col. H. J. B. Hargrave	15
Sassoon J. David Esq.	15
E. H. Elsworthy, Esq.	15
J. R. Duxbury Esq.	15
D. Gostling, Esq.	15
Frank Chalk, Esq.	15
Capt. Alfred King	15
Thom. Drewet, Esq.	15
Lieut. Fred. C. Brewin	15
Bomanji Dinshah Petit, Esq.	15
James Moore, Esq.	15
Captain A. Gwyn, I. M.	10
Surgeon W. K. Hatch, M.B., M.R.C.S.	10
Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis	10
Capt. A. C. Clark	10
Capt. H. H. Deane	10
Capt. A. Leslie	10
Lieut. H. M. Stewart	10
Lieut J. Sanders Slater	10
J. M. Drennan, Esq.	10
Wm. N. Fleming, Esq.	10
Max. Denso, Esq	10
E. Beynon, Esq.	10
Framjee Dinshah Petit, Esq.	10
John Fachiri, Esq.	8
R. P. Brunton, Esq.	5
P. E. Cameron, Esq.	5
Charles Chambers, Esq.	5
Thomas Lidbetter, Esq.	5
A. J. Evans, Esq.	5
Total Rs.	1,263

Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy has most generously given, free of cost, all the tents, &c., that may be required for the Tournament.

THE GODHRA FIRE RELIEF FUND.

List showing the names of gentlemen who have subscribed to the Godhra Relief Fund.

	Rs.
His Excellency Lord Reay Governor of Bombay	100
G. F. Sheppard, Esq.	100
J. M. Campel, Esq.	250
G. M. Urquhart, Esq.	150
G. C. Whitworth, Esq.	100
C. F. G. Lester, Esq.	100
Maharana Shri Pratapsingji Raja Saheb of Sunth	1,000
Maharana Shri Vakhalsingji Raja Saheb of Lunawada	300
Maharawal Shri Mansingji Raja Saheb of Barria	300
Seth Nasserwanji Manekji Gyara	125
Laxmanrai Mayachandji Desai	125
Seth Adarji Mancherji Dalal	110
Rao Bahadur Vrajlal Purshotamrai	100
Khan Saheb Dinshaw Jamsedji	95
Messrs. Rattonji Nasserwanji & Co.	95
Messrs. Sheriadji Nasserwanji Mowrawalad & Co.	100
Messrs. Badrudin Gulam Husein and Kumrudin Valibhoy	300
Seth Odhavji Kumverji	75
Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram	50
Khan Saheb Abas Ali Khan Dehelvi	50
Mr. Shamrao Narayan Laud	100
Mr. Thakordas Narandas Chokhawala	50
Mr. Martandrao Bapuji	50
Seth Bamanshaw Sorabji	50
Desai Purshotamrai Vasantrai	50
Seth Rajaram Ranchod	50
Kazi Yesanoolla Sarfulla	40
Mr. H. E. Rozario	35
Surgeon K. H. Mistri	30
Mr. Manishankar Lajyashankar	25
Mr. R M. Gimi	25
Seth Jagjivandas Shivlal Parek	25
Mr. Ebrahim Dawood	25
Modi Chunilal Vrajlal	25
Seth Kasibhoy Desaibhai	25
Mr. Manassukhrama Tungarama Trivedi	25
Seth Ahmed Asman Ghanchi	25
Mr. Shamaldas Bhajilal	15
Khan Bahadur Khursedji P. Lalkaka	25
Bai Rupabai, aunt of do.	50
Khan Saheb Harisingji Fatesingji	25
Seth Dhanjibhai Jehangirji	15
Seth Dhanjibhai Mulji Parek	15
Seth Govindram Mulji	15
Seth Dwarkadas Vrajlal	15
Seth Mangaldas Maneklal	15
Seth Dwarka Vrajlal of Baroda	15
Mr. J. D.	10
Mr. Ruttonji A.	10
Seth Dwarka Vrajlal Modi	10
Mr. Chunilal Munsukh	10
Seth Maganlal Shambhulal	10
Seth Jammadar Shamdas	10
Seth Maganlal Kahandas	10
Mr. Ganesh Bhikhaji Gunjikar	10
Mr. S. A. Murray	5
Seth Jivan Motiram Vaid	4
Mr. Erachshaw Hormasji	15
Mr. Nasserwanji H.	5

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CRAWFORD CASE AND PRESS MANŒUVRES.

A Poona paper, the *Sudharak*, says in its English columns:—A gang of Anglo-Indian conspirators,—we are sorry we cannot give them a milder name—have been amazingly persistent in their unblushing efforts to draw the Bombay Government away from the path of rectitude which they are courageously treading. Their latest feat has been to secure the great Tory paper of England to play into their hands. The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs the contents of the latest thunderbolt hurled by the Thunderer at Lord Reay's Government. We do not know whether to be indignant at the dishonourable tricks of the person who supplies Indian information to the *Times*, or to smile at the simplicity—to say nothing worse—of that paper in swallowing that information as it comes. Anyhow, we see that an audacious effort is being made to mislead public opinion in England in regard to this sickening affair, and we think that, unless counteracted fully and in time, it would end in mischief. The London *Times* is informed that the Anglo-Indian community is outraged by the high-handed manner in which the Bombay Government are proceeding in this matter, that they are wantonly delaying the communication of the conclusions of the Commissioners to the accused, and that Englishmen in India are impatient of this monstrously barbarous and palpably unjust delay. We cannot obviously presume to say what Englishmen in India are thinking of the Government action, but if they have not lost the love of fair-play and justice natural to Englishman, we believe very few Anglo-Indians will be found to hold the alleged views beyond a small knot of the friends of Mr. Crawford—men under personal obligations to him like, for example, some disappointed officers in the Educational Department, who, by the way, are a burden to the Department as nothing can be made of them, in whatever chair they are put.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The *Bombay Gazette*, which is the only Anglo-Indian paper that has not lost its head out of sympathy with Mr. Crawford, did us (the *Mahratta*, a paper published in Poona) the honour of noticing our article on the net result of the Crawford Commission in its issue of Tuesday last. In noticing the article in question the *Bombay Gazette* says that our attempt was to prove the bias of the Commissioners against native witnesses and deprecates such an attempt. We assure our contemporary that we do not desire to establish anything. We have only tried to indicate the lines of native public opinion in regard to this question. We are ready to believe that in the report "the impartiality and judicial spirit of the Commissioners must have found ample opportunities for displaying themselves." We therefore join with the *Gazette* in wishing that the report may be published as early as possible so that no reasonable ground may be left for misapprehension.

But will the report be published? We hardly think so. Mr. Crawford's solicitors tried very hard to get a copy of the report, or at least to be informed of its purport. The whole correspondence has been published, and we see from it that the Government has steadily declined to be drawn into the trap. To all threats and appeals they have given the same answer that "the Secretary of State has ruled that a report by a Commission appointed under Act XXXVII. of 1850 is a confidential document." This ruling was made in the notorious Cambay Scandal case. The Secretary of State then took the Bombay Government to task for publishing its resolution on the report of the Commission then appointed to inquire into the charges against Mr. Wilson. That Government was then placed in a false position by the adverse decision of the Secretary of State. We think, therefore, that the Bombay Government is perfectly justified in declining to give any information to Mr. Crawford.

The *Times of India*, which holds a brief for Mr. Crawford, is pleased to suggest that "If any little matter of etiquette prevents the delivery of the report to Mr. Crawford (as a confidential document) without the consent of the Secretary of State, Lord Cross's consent should be applied for by cable." And the paper is good enough to add "and after the article in Wednesday's *Times*, it is very unlikely that Lord Cross's consent will be refused." Well, if the writer is so very certain about it why does not he advise Mr. Crawford himself to appeal to Lord Cross to order the Bombay Government to supply him with a copy of the report. If he is really so very ill as to give way under the pressure of suspense his friends are bound in duty to get Lord Cross's consent by cable. The first refusal of the Bombay Government is dated the 4th instant. So, then, if the friends of Mr. Crawford had done their duty by him promptly and in time they could have had the pleasure of relieving him of all anxiety by this time. But they wanted to make the Bombay Government feel an additional responsibility in having to keep suspense hanging over the head of a man in precarious state of health. They seem more anxious to embarrass the Bombay Government than to relieve Mr. Crawford from his anxiety.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. All are cordially invited to attend.

Kemp & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British steamer Jeanie, Captain J M Prodham, sailed yesterday for Pondicherry in ballast.

The s s Rosario, 1,221 tons, Captain W Brown, cleared yesterday for Odessa, laden with a general cargo.

The coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain Baker, arrived in port yesterday from Cutch Mandvie and coast port with 496 passengers, and a general cargo.

The Haji Cassam steamer Taif, Captain Schumaker, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, and Mr. Morell as a cabin and 53 deck passengers.

The British steamer Suez, 1,397 tons, Captain Crokery, arrived in port yesterday from Cardiff, laden with 2,367 tons coals as per orders. She is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

The British steamer Muriel, 1,565 tons, Captain Boatflours, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Sunderland (Jan, 26) with a cargo of 2,961 tons coals. She is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain J Read, cleared outwards yesterday for Aden and Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Higgins, Major and Mrs Radford, Mr Williams, Rev and Mrs Gulliford, Mr P Simpson, Mr W A Frazer, Mrs Berkley, Mrs Hewett, Mrs Blakely and infant, Miss Pendlebarry, Mrs Perry, Miss Perry, Mrs Williams, and Colonel and Mrs and the Misses Stevens.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.C.of Carthage	1716	J. Swan	A	Sir Chs. Forbes & Co.
,, Tiverton	1743	R. Whitehead	B	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, C. Graham	1913	Alexanderson	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, China	1394	K. Bellinge	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Nayanza	1121	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahm & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2273	S. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Hajeen	1821	C. Newey	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Huzara	1336	Campbell	O	M. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Warora	2553	O. R. Mitchell	1	......
,, Armenia	2218	G. Read	2	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Dunedin	1418	P. J. Cumming	4	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Ganges	2110	Alderton	5	......
,, Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	6	......
,, Florence	1576	J. G. Thompson	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Serica	1735	D. McKenzie	8	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Cyril	1545	G. Taylor	10	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Huntingdon	1461	K. Leug	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kepler	1205	M. Flett	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Muriel (s)	Boutflour	Sunderland, Jan 26.
	Suez (s)	Corchery	Cardiff, Jan 29.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch.
	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Mauritius.
	H. M. S. Sphinx	Bolders	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	C. Macdonald (s)	Rule	London.
	Jeanie (s)	Prodham	Pondicherry.
	Rosario (s)	Brown	Odessa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer County of Salop, for Port Said.
,, Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie and Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 27.

For Liverpool.

Dragoman s—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 558 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.

City of Carthage s—15 tons linseed cakes, D Kolasker and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,200 cwts groundnuts, 800 cwts linseed, and 270 cwts nigerseed, Glade and Co; 30 bales cotton, L Noor Md; 600 bales wool, N Khatao; 60 bales wool, B Boga; 220 bales cotton, T H Moor and Co.

For London.

Hunting on s—469 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 562 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 260 cwts buffalo horns, E Peerdina; 250 cwts coir yarn, P Govindji; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 1,251 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj; 2,032 cwts bone meal, K J Mody and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 7 bales shins, H Jamall; 1,051 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 150 cwts gum, H Dattoo; 1,162 myrabolums, H Govindji; 400 cwts ginger, C Veerji; 400 cwts coir yarn, and 101 cwts sandalwood, Volkart Bros; 750 cwts rapeseed, 2,457 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 18 bales skins, J H Ahmed and Co; 3 bales hides, H Jamall; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Huzara s—565 cwts olibanum, N Moolji.

Drumberlie s,—1,050 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj; 2,346 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co; 1,301 cwts, myrabolums, J Essa; 121 cwts ginger by Canji.

Assam s,—3 cwts Elephant tusk, R Dossa,

For Havre.

China s,—4,550 bales cotton, Gaddun Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

C Grahem s,—750 cwts gingelly seed, 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co; 118 cwts sandalwood, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

Armenia s,—6,250 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers 1,154 cwts. linseed, 1,890 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Cyril s,—300 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Serica s,—2,152 cwts rapeseed, 3,999 cwts groundnuts, 6,139 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 510 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 499 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co: 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Florence s,—300 bales cotton, Gaddun Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Tiverton s—880 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 495 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Lisnacreeve s—275 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Hajeen s—110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Tiverton s—200 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

Hajeen s—400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Elektra s—1,419 cwts castorseed, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

C Graham s—2 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Ganges s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 24 bales twist. the Colaba L and M Co; 41 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 60 bales twist, Tatta &c, and Co; 59 bales twist, cases Cambay stones, Noordin, and Co.

Teheran s—100 tons old iron, R Stewart and Co; 158 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, H Rehimtoolabhai and Co; 10 bales twist, F Sands and Co; 75 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co.

For Shanghai.

Ganges s—50 bales twist, S S Sassoon.

For Manilla.

Ganges s—10 bales twist, E Sorabji.

For Singapore.

Teheran s—142 bales yarn, Lyon and Co.

For Kobe.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, Lyon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Malda s—100 bales cotton, L Amoolukchand.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st of May, for Ten Months, rent moderate, a FURNISHED HOUSE on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Apply for particulars to H. I. P. THOMSON, Victoria Terminus.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET.—Splendid SHOPS and OFFICES, in Church Gate Street. Apply at MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s Tea Emporium.

TO BE LET.—From and after May 18, a WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the best situation on Malabar Hill, furnished for any period from six to eighteen months. For particulars apply to Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WHAT CAN YOU BUY cheaper than Half a Dinner Set, of 30 pieces, for six persons of our well-known "Kioto" Crockery for a trifling sum of Rs. 16 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. John M. R. O'Shea's valuable Household Furniture, at No. 34, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, to-day, at 1 p.m.

NEW DESIGNS in Lamps, Hanging, Wall and Table, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

"FIREBRICKS."—Large Consignment per s.s. "LORD LONDONDERRY." Delivery in Dock. Apply to MR. MACBETH, Fort.

ENGAGEMENT OPEN.—An European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

OUR JAVA GEM CIGAR No. 1 Rs. 3, No. 2 Rs. 2-12, and No. 3 Rs. 2-8 per box of 100. These Cigars are specially prepared for us from the very finest selected tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary Java Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—Rs. 12,000 for Two Years. Security house property, up-country. Address, "X. Y. Z.," No. 540, care of this paper.

WANTED.—For a Mercantile Firm a B. A. or an UNDER-GRADUATE possessing good knowledge of English, to commence with a salary of Rs. 50, with prospects of increase according to merit. Apply to "X. Y. Z," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A NATIVE GENTLEMAN, perfectly Competent to correspond in English, possessing a decent knowledge of Law and Administrative Experience and able to Devote his whole time. Age about 35. Apply to "X.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—At once HEAD COOK, for the Royal Artillery Mess, Colaba, to provide his own Assistants. Wages Rs. 45 per mensem. Apply to the SECRETARY, R. A. Mess, Colaba.

NURSE.—A Lady shortly going Home to England is anxious to find a situation at once for a very good Eurasian Nurse who has been in her service for some time. Apply to "K.," care of this Office.

REASONABLE and Good LODGINGS for a Family in an Airy House in Byculla. Apply to "CLARE," care of this office.

BOARD AND LODGING in a respectable family, for two gentlemen, residing near Grant Road Station. Terms, &c., address "FORTUNE," care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, situated in the immediate vicinity of all public and other offices, and where Comfort and Cleanliness will be found.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

TENNIS! TENNIS!! Ayres' Champion Balls 1889, Rs. 9-8 per dozen other makers' from Rs. 6 per dozen. Ayres' Champion Bats Rs. 12-8, Sialkote Bats from Rs. 3. WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc., made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 59, Meadows Street.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

READ and BARTON'S ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.—Ice Pitchers, Bread and Butter Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Cups, Flower Pots, Pickle Castor, Inkstand, Jam Pots, Ice Tongs.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in neat Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE. AUTHORISED.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON,

TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DR F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of valuable foras land, together with buildings, situate thereon at the north side of Clerk Road, Byculla Flats.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Cursetjee Manakjee Pustagia, and on account and at the risk of the mortgogers, Goolamhusen Dhunjee and others, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1889, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government foras land or ground, together with buildings and houses standing thereon situate on the northern side of Clerk Road, on the Byculla Flat, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 91, new No. 13597, old survey No. 375, New survey No. A-1 3424, containing by admeasurement 541-73 square yards, equivalent to 12¼ kathees, and bounded on the north by the passage, belonging to the late Lessor Haroon Mahomed, on the south by Clerk Road, on the east by the other portion of the leasehold land, and on the west by the land demised to Essa Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 28th February, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

A DECLINE of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver at home yesterday is wired by Reuter, and through private channels the quotation being 42⅝d.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination at Monday's rates. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 99, but 108½ was still the rate for Indian Sterling Loan. About £200,000 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The quotation for French Rentes in Paris comes ¾ per cent. higher through Reuter, at 85½. Paris Exchange in London was slightly higher at francs 25·33½.

The Wheat Market was firm, but prices were unaltered all round. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was dull and unchanged in value. Rape Seed also was dull, and prices were 6d. per quarter lower to arrive both for Calcutta Brown and Yellow Cawnpore Seed. Coffee was firm at the last quotations.

COTTON closed firm in Liverpool yesterday, including Surats; but the Sales were the same as the previous day's at 10,000 bales, with a smaller proportion of Surats, at 500 bales. Spot prices were unchanged both for Mid-American and Surats; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearest position and 1-32d. down in all others. The Manchester Market was firm.

May Futures were still 10·07 cents. in New York, and ready Mid-Uplands 10⅛ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were, at 14,000 bales, exactly the same as the figures for the two preceding years, and the totals to date compare as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts..	14,000	14,000	14,000
Three days' do. ...	45,000	32,000	43,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	4,850,000	4,858,000	4,807,000

We have again only a moderate business to report in the staple here, and a quiet tone in the market, the rather tame character of the advices to hand by wire this morning having offered no incentive to export business, while with such abundant supplies as are now coming forward to work upon local consumers are not at all keen buyers at current rates. About 1,000 bales of ready Julgaum were taken at Rs. 198-203; and rather less than half that quantity of Mowa at Rs. 215-6; the other purchases of ready Cotton having been confined to a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Akola at Rs. 198 and Bengals at Rs. 178. Some business is also reported in "Fully Good" Bhownuggur for April delivery at Rs. 214 per candy.

WHEAT.—The tone of this market has been rather quiet than dull to-day, but there has been no increase in the amount of business passing and prices show no change.

SEEDS have been in rather better enquiry, and a moderate business has transpired on the basis of our last quotations, at which the market closed steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,441	bales.
Wheat	5,832	cwt.
Linseed	3,469	"
Rapeseed	1,105	"
Gingelly	3,500	"
Ground Nuts	4,291	"

FREIGHTS are very firm. The Cilurnum (s) is reported to have been fixed for March loading at 30s. per ton. Business has been done for Liverpool in measurement cargo for immediate shipment at 32s. 6d. per ton; and in Wheat and Seeds for March shipment at 30s. and early April at 28s. per ton. For immediate shipment to Trieste and Venice, Cotton has been booked at Rs. 20 per ton; and engagements have been made for Antwerp, March shipment, at 28s. 9. for Seeds and Wheat, for the same cargo to Hull March shipment, at 30s. and April 26s. 9d.; and for Wheat and Seeds to Dunkirk, May shipment, at 25s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a weaker feeling this morning owing to the drop in Silver, and a decline of 1-32d. all round was soon established. Business, however, has been very limited. Credits have been quoted at 1s. 4 11-16d. for the end of March, 1s. 4⅜d. and 1s. 19-32d. for April, and 1s 4 9-16d. and 1s. 4 17-32d. for May delivery. Bank Demand for May has been done at 1s. 4 5-16d. At closing the tone was quiet at the following rates for ready transactions:—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	...	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	...	1·77½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Although the market has been rather quiet than otherwise as to the amount of business passing, a further advance of ⅛ per cent. in the further position and of ⅛ per cent. in the nearer has been established in Four per cents. to-day. The cash rate was at one time quoted at 97 15-16, but the closing rate was 1-16 lower, with the near account also at 97⅞ and the 30th March at 98⅜. For 4½ per cents. 102¾ to 103 nominal is still quoted.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Mill Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 30 on Howard and Bullough, at Rs. 660; of Rs. 15 on Central India, at Rs. 1,030; of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern and Western India, at Rs. 735, and Rs. 560, respectively. Framji Petit, Indian Manufacturing, and Sholapore are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 610, Rs. 1,105, and Rs. 1330 respectively. New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5, lower, at Rs. 525.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	915
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250	...	5 do.	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire Insurance Co	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock.....	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.....	...	£100	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	250
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	225
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.....	0	20	200	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	635
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,125
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	400	250	..		550
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	530
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.....	450	500	500	Rs. 25	410
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	all	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	197½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	67½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	525
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	290
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	435
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	459
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150xd
Sassoon Press Co.....	800	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	595

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12
Carolas ..... "	260
Mexican Dollars ..... "	223
Five-Franc Pieces ..... "	200
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness ..... "	108-7
Gold Leaf ..... "	23-9
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch ..... "	23-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch ..... "	23-7-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch ..... "	23-7-6
Kin ..... "	30

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

POTTINGER—February 22, at Mahableshwar, killed by a fall from a precipice, Brabazon William Arthur, youngest son of Major-General Pottinger, R. A., aged 11 years.

WADIA—February 27, at the residence of her son, Mr. Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, Pootlawadee, Parell, Bai Awabai, widow of the late Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia. The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—February 20, at Kurnool, the wife of Surgeon-Major W G King, of a son.

MAXWELL—February 12, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Major H St P Maxwell, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MIDDLETON—February 21, at Bareilly, the wife of Arthur H Middleton, Auditor of Accounts, Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway, of a son (still-born).

O'CONNELL—February 18, at Neemuch, Central India, the wife of Surgeon D V O'Connell, M D, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

SHAWE—February 22, at "the Paddock," Bangalore, the wife of C B Shawe, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GILBERTSON—FRALEIGH—February 23, at the Presbyterian Church, Lahore, by the Rev C W Forman, J G Gilberston, M A, of the Mission College, to Virginia Isabel Fraleigh, of New York, U S A.

HAWKINS—COSTLEY—February 18, at St Saviour's Church, Jhansi, by the Rev V W Kinman, Chaplain of Nowgong, George Arthur Hawkins, Lieutenant, 4 h B I, to Georgina Alice Florence, daughter of the late William Colebroke Costly, Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.

WILLIAMS—BLEWITT—February 20, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev A Spens, Godfrey Williams, Captain, Royal Engineers, to Florence, daughter of W T Blewitt, Esq, of Mussoorie.

DEATHS.

CONSOLO—February 20, at his residence, No 6, Old Post Office Street, Augusto Consolo, aged 33 years.

MAXWELL—February 12, at Shillong, Assam, Joan Gordon, the beloved wife of Major H St P Maxwell, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 23 years.

METHERALL—February 23, at 14, Ballygunge, Circular Road, on his 62nd birthday, James Lowther Metherall, for 26 years freight broker in this City.

OUCHTERLONY—February 20, at Tranquebar, Rev C A Ouchterlony, Leipzig Lutheran Mission, aged 62 years and 4 months.

WICKHAM—February 21, at Umballa, Honorary Captain, Charles Wickham, Retired List, youngest son of the late Captain John Wickham, J P, Madaboy House, Lemerick aged 63 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

THE *Times'* solicitor was wise with the wisdom of his craft when, in despite of the repeated remonstrances of the President of the Commission he declined to hasten the hour when the witness as to the origin of the *facsimile* letters was put in the witness-box. A fortnight ago Mr. Soames' took the singular course of himself giving evidence as to what Mr. Pigott "swore" to the effect that Mr. Labouchere had offered him £1,000 to state that the letters were forged. This curious step seemed due to the tardy realisation of the peril of putting a witness of Pigott's antecedents before the Commission and subjecting him to the ordeal of cross-examination. Mr. Labouchere more than a year ago stated in *Truth* that Pigott had succeeded in selling to the *Times* for a high price documents which he had offered for £1,000 to the Home Office, but which were refused because there was good reason to believe that they were spurious. That statement was never contradicted either by Pigott or by the *Times*, but in the O'Donnell case the Attorney-General nevertheless declared that the party from whom the letters were procured would run such danger if his name was disclosed that the conductors of the *Times* would incur any penalty rather than surrender it. Mr. Labouchere then again reiterated the charge that Pigott was the person implicated, and asserted that evidence was in the hands of Mr. Lewis, which would prove not only that the letters were forged, but also who was the man who forged them and the heavy price secretly paid for them. It thus became impossible to avoid putting Pigott in the witness-box, and the Attorney-General was instructed to state to the Commission that the conductors of the *Times* had obtained the consent of the party concerned to give his name and call him as a witness. The fulfilling of this undertaking was deferred, the delay becoming the subject of much comment. The manifest unwillingness to run the risk is now explained by the fiasco which has attended the appearance of that witness before the Commission. Every effort was made to minimise the effect of what was seen to be inevitable. Mr. Soames made his strange statement about the alleged offer of £1,000 by Mr. Labouchere to Pigott. On the 19th February Houston, an "intermediary" and agent of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, who had been paid £3,000 for his trouble in inducing Pigott to accept another £3,000 from the *Times*, deposed that he had received letters from Pigott in Parson's Town which he "believed" Pigott had obtained from "extreme men," *i.e.* Fenians. He declared that he had burned Pigott's letters and that he had heard that Pigott had made some compromising overtures to Messrs. Lewis, Mr. Parnell's solicitors. Houston, being aware that Pigott had written a book called "Parnellism Unmasked," which was the prototype of the *Times* articles on "Parnellism and Crime," had commissioned Pigott "to obtain facts against the Parnellites."

Mr. Pigott, when he was at length produced as a witness, stated that he had purchased the letters in Paris from a Fenian named Murphy, and he denied that he had himself forged them. He supported this denial by a very remarkable statement. He asserted that he had, at an interview held "under an ooth of secrecy" with Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Lewis—the solicitor of Ely Place—been threatened and cajoled into an avowal that he had himself forged the letters. Mr. Labouchere, he further declared, had offered him £1,000 for the avowal, but the avowal, though made, did not apparently bring the £1,000 out of Mr. Labouchere's pocket. Pigott was unable to remember that he had written a letter to Archbishop Walsh offering to prove that the letters were forgeries and discomfit the *Times*. The letter was produced in court, and Pigott admitted that he had stated that in his belief the letters were forgeries—an admission which produced a profound sensation throughout England, according to Reuter. In the hands of Sir Charles Russell the witness admitted, what was long known, that while editing a Fenian paper in Dublin he was in receipt of money from Dublin Castle. He asked Mr. Forster for £500 for his services to Government. That Chief Secretary declined to give the particular amount, but gave "large sums from his private purse," *i. e.*, from the secret service fund. Pigott fished in many waters; while scheming to get an extra £500 from Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary, he tried to blackmail the Land League by demanding £500 as the price of stopping his pamphlets against the League. He negotiated with Mr. Labouchere and his friends while he was transacting business with Houston, the agent of the Loyal and Patriotic Union. He denied that he told the former that they were forgeries (he had just stated that he had been "threatened and cajoled" and bribed into making that avowal to them), but he admitted that he had informed Mr. Houston that they might not be genuine. Seeing that Mr. Houston received £3,000 for his part in procuring letters, it is not likely that he gave his employers so discouraging an opinion as to their value. Coming to the documents in evidence, Sir Charles Russell, by one of those effective and ingenious expedients with which he had already discredited more than one of the witnesses, applied a test to Mr. Pigott under which he disastrously broke down. He misspelled words which were similarly misspelled in the letters that he declared he had not himself forged, though he had stated to Houston that they might not be genuine. The correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that the denials, admissions, and contradictions of Pigott were so frequent that the public had begun to think that the *Times'* case, so far as regards the letters, has collapsed. Mr. Pigott himself appears to have concurred in this opinion. On Tuesday morning he did not reappear before the Commission, and the Attorney-General could not account for his absence. At Sir Charles Russell's instance, Sir James Hannen issued a warrant for the arrest of Pigott, and Mr. Parnell has decided to prosecute him for forgery and perjury. It further appears that so long ago as Saturday last this accomplished witness paid a visit to Mr. Labouchere—probably remembering the proffered thousand pounds—and signed a confession that the famous letters were forgeries. To make amends he wrote on Monday a letter to his own solicitor stating that he had *only* forged two of the letters, and that the rest of them are genuine and were obtained from Patrick Casey—not purchased in Paris from a Fenian named Murphy.

No wonder that Sir Richard Webster has asked the Commission to adjourn until he considers what course shall now be adopted. The extraordinary thing about the whole business is that the man who has duped the *Times* and befooled its readers so triumphantly for a period of some two years, was a man of notoriously bad character, living by black-mailing all parties and even the Government itself. His demand for £500 addressed to Mr. Forster when Chief Secretary was unblushingly founded on his readiness to "alter the tone of his paper" if the money were given. It was perfectly well known that the paper which he edited was licensed to spread sedition paid for, not out of the Chief Secretary's private purse, but out of the secret service money. He was an object of contempt and aversion to all reputable journalists. Yet this is the man on whose veracity and honesty the *Times* counted so blindly as to pay £3,000 for letters the doubtful authenticity of which he scarcely disguised from the intermediary who received so princely a fee for putting the negotiation through. The whole history would be incredible if it were not proved by the admissions of Mr. Soames, Mr. Houston, and Mr. Pigott in the witness-box. There never was a more striking illustration of the facility with which men whose minds are possessed with one idea fall a prey to those who choose to tell them what they desire ardently to believe. The verifying facility is effaced in such cases; the keenest intellect is liable to become hypnotised and to accept any impression which a plausible and unscrupulous adventurer may have a strong motive for imposing on their credulity. The six thousand pounds sterling paid for the worse than worthless letters produced to order by Richard Pigott, will have entailed before all is done a further expenditure of ten times the amount, while the confidence of the public in the sobriety and judgment of a great journal will receive a shock from which it will not soon recover.

SOLELY with the desire to give both sides a hearing, and without admitting that any of the arguments which the writer advances are weighty or appropriate, we reprint in another column the reply which "A Bombay Citizen" has offered to the recent letter of "Hermit in the Mofussil." We do not, for instance, quote the contention that the Government should have connived at the escape of Mr. Crawford with any belief that there is need to give farther currency to that particular counsel of cowardice. We do it with the suspicion that the oftener this senseless suggestion is put forward from that side the more easily the public will take measure of the courage, the sense of public duty, and the respect for orderly procedure, which prevail amongst these persevering embarrassers of Government. The suggestion is discreditable and unworthy; the arguments urged in defence of it are foolish. "Hermit" had made the very appropriate reflection that if the Bombay Government had connived at the flight of an official who, they believed, had abused his trust, such connivance would have been criminal and every native would have said that there was one law for the white man and another for the black. So he would—and rightly—yet the only answer that our Bombay citizen can give to this judgment upon the matter is that it will be a bad day for India when illegal acts are done for fear of native opinion. We should like to know what particular opinion would have been conciliated if the Government had connived at one of its highest officers taking flight, if not from justice, at all events from their administrative oversight. If there are any circumstances in which a Government could without scandalous breach of duty knowingly suffer the most menial of its servants to leave the Presidency without giving him leave, it would be interesting to learn what they are. Connivance at desertion, culpably negligent as it would be in the case of a humble servant of Government, would have been heinous when the fugitive stood high in the service and held a post of great responsibility. How inconsistent the notion is, too, with the later links in the chain of apology! "Why not have let him go?" is one link; "why suspend him without giving him an opportunity for explaining the matter," is another, and we are left to wonder when, how, and where the explanation would have come in after a flight got up between the accused and his accusers had put two oceans and a continent between them. This plea for a concerted evasion, which would revolt the soul of even the *Times* ostrich, is not only mean and unworthy, but it is inconsistent and supremely foolish.

Once more the attempt is made to survey the scene from the wrong end of the telescope. "One of the gravest scandals which have disgraced our administration" is put in the foreground, and this gravest of scandals is not the nest of corruption which every man who knows the Presidency knows to have been left undisturbed for years, but the ways and means which an honest and resolute administration has been compelled by force of circumstances to resort to for breaking it up. About the nest itself no word is said; all the indignation is reserved for those who have shaken the branches in which it has been perched. We ask those who may be in doubt as to where the scandal really is, to turn to the letter which "D. M." addressed to us yesterday. The writer is in a position to know what he is writing about, and we give our word for it that he is the last man in the Presidency to exaggerate the facts within his knowledge. "The Service," he emphatically says, "*is* corrupt, or has been corrupted, and everyone connected with the administration knows it and wishes to mend matters." And yet the sapient inspirer of the *Times* correspondence from Calcutta can come to no more saving conclusion on the whole matter than that "it is generally believed that Lord Reay is to a great extent personally responsible for the development of this grave administrative scandal." Until shooting the doctor in order to root out the disease has been recognized as a sane therapeutic process this attempt to vindicate the integrity of the public service in Bombay by assailing the Government must be deemed an extraordinary and an unprecedented process. But we are further told now that the whole of the supplementary evidence in the possession of Government need not be taken into account, for it is so worthless that the Government declined to produce it in court when asked to do so, the witnesses having drawn back from their original statements. There is no warrant for this, but there is warrant for the much more apposite observation that it was under pressure from the Commissioners that some of the cases were kept back, and that it was through their express refusal to admit it that the confessedly important Akalkote case were excluded from the inquiry. The writer is here travelling obviously wide of the facts, as indeed he is when he deals with the attitude of some former Governors of Bombay to a scandal which, as "D. M." assures us, has existed for at least ten years. To say that Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson have been attacked because they refused to act against a distinguished official on mere rumour is to underestimate the material which was at the disposal of at all events the first named, as well as to misrepresent his attitude in regard to the matter. As long ago as 1874 Sir Philip Wodehouse had expressed in writing his desire that Mr. Crawford should avail himself of an opportunity that seemed to present itself of transferring his talents to the service of the Government of Bengal, while Sir Richard Temple, with at least as much confidence in his own capacity for keeping men straight as in the inherent disposition of men towards straightness, preferred rather that Mr. Crawford should remain where he could "keep his eye on him." Not having the finding of the Commission before us we cannot say with "A Bombay Citizen" how far it has justified what that writer calls the common-sense of Lord Reay's immediate predecessors. But as these two administrators are known to have formed constrasting estimates of the situation, it is difficult to see how any conclusion which the Commissioners may have arrived at can have justified both.

The theory of a conspiracy has been so pitilessly torn to rags—the last shreds of it by our correspondent "D. M."—that we suspect that the *Pioneer* writer will be last who will put it forward with any seriousness. How weak it is may be inferred from the effort which is made in this letter to bolster it up by citing the evidence of a Parsee liquor contractor, who gave evidence at the end of the case, and whose assertion that a Government officer had told him that if he were a loyal man he would give evidence against Mr. Crawford is cited in explanation of the supposed readiness of the witnesses for the prosecution to tell lies with one consent in order to compass the ruin of Mr. Crawford. If we were living on a planet where the effect comes before the cause we might acknowledge the reasonableness of the argument. But for the present the cause must be recognised as coming first, and the evidence that was given at the end of the inquiry cannot be pointed to as determining the attitude of the witnesses at the beginning of it. The suggestion that the offers of indemnity have acted as a temptation to perjury may serve the purpose of a controversialist bent upon discrediting the Government at all cost, but considering the busy turning over of historical text books that there has been concerning this business it is not a little remarkable thus to assume that the giving of an indemnity is necessarily a reprehensible thing. In the case of the men who bought their offices of Lord Macclesfield at the beginning of the eighteenth century the indemnity was given avowedly on the ground that without it people whom Lord Macclesfield's corruptibility had tempted into corrupting him would be afraid to give evidence. It is true that the indemnity was given by a special Act of Parliament, whereas in the later instance it was an act of the Executive. Let those who choose to dwell upon technical distinctions do so, but let them at the same time be careful to observe all that parts off the powers of the Executive in England from the powers of the Executive in an Indian Presidency, or the inappropriateness of the comparison will be ruinous to them. Doubtless the Government of Bombay could have convened the Legislative Council land passed a short Act to indemnity. The indemnity would, in practice, have been the same as that which was given by executive power, and its accordance with constitutional precedent woud in no way have changed its quality either for better or for worse. And at the best all this discussion upon the means would be only idle, were it not that in obscuring the end from view it is so distinctly obstructive and mischievous. Take out the determination of these writers to save a particular official at all cost, even that of the embarrassment and depreciation of the Goverment and the downfall of its chief, and the motive power, which works in these feverish assaults, which, we say emphatically is not a desire for the welfare and purity of the administration, would disappear, as disappear it must, before the growing sense of dissatisfaction with an obviously malevolent and obstructive criticism.

IN reply to the memorial recently submitted to Government by the public of Bombay *re* the public insecurity, Government informs the memorialists in a letter addressed to Mr. Cursetji S. De Vitre that "further enquiries will be made and such steps taken thereon as may seem to Government necessary or expedient."

WE are glad to learn that the Art Exhibition at the Secretariat is to be open from 11 o'clock till 3 on Friday, the 1st March, for "ladies only," in order to give the *purdah* ladies of Bombay an opportunity of seeing the pictures. We understand that every arrangement is to be made in order to insure the proper degree of privacy. We are sure that the general public will not object to this slight curtailment of their facilities for seeing the pictures.

THE *Bombay Samachar* states:—"Steps are being taken to nominate Mr. Grattan Geary president of the new Corporation. Mr. Geary has been a member of the Bombay Municipal body for some fourteen years, and has always taken an influential part in questions affecting the improvement of the town and in regard to sanitation. There is a general wish amongst the newly elected members of the Corporation to recognise Mr. Geary's services to the cause of local self-government by nominating him president, and the proposal will, it is expected, meet with the approval of the whole body."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

MR. PIGOTT CONFESSES THE FORGERY OF THE LETTERS.

ISSUE OF A WARRANT FOR HIS ARREST.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Mr. Pigott failed to put in an appearance at to-day's sitting of the Parnell Commission. The President asked Sir Richard Webster if he knew where he was, but Sir Richard said he was not aware that Mr. Pigott was going to absent himself, and was quite ignorant as to his whereabouts.

At the request of Sir Charles Russell, a warrant for his arrest was then granted.

LATER.

Mr. Pigott paid a visit to Mr. Labouchere on Saturday and signed a confession that the famous Parnell documents were forgeries.

FEB. 27.

Before the Parnell Commission yesterday Mr. Shannon, the Solicitor of Mr. Pigott, testified to having received a letter from Pigott on Monday in which he declared that he only forged two of the Parnell letters, and that the rest of them were genuine and were obtained from Patrick Casey.

The Commission has been adjourned in order to enable Sir Richard Webster to consider what course should now be adopted.

Mr. Parnell has decided to prosecute Pigott for forgery and perjury.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Cross (Secretary of State for India), in reply to a question, said that he would lose no time in deciding how far to give effect to the advice tendered in the Report of the Public Service Commission.

THE "GOLDEN GANG."

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, FEB. 27.

Enquiries in the case are proceeding steadily. Mr. Frere closed Spinks' case to-day, when the Magistrate examined the accused, who denied everything, stating that he was not intimate with Neill owing to a row he had had with Neill regarding the latter's wife. He denied that the box found by the police at Budneira was his. He denied also having shewn the watch and bracelet to the Marwarees, saying that the latter had been tutored by the Police. He further denied having received any valuables from Neill.

The case against Stirling and Spinks was opened by Mr. Frere in reference to the property found at Budneira and of disposing of stolen property. The case was not finished when the court rose. Owing to the absence of witnesses for the other charges against Myles, Mr. Frere obtained a postponement of the case till to-morrow week.

The Magistrate admitted Myles, against whom there was no direct evidence, to bail, and also Stirling.

UPPER BURMA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

The latest accounts to 3rd instant state that a punitive expedition against the Kachyens near Mogoung is still at Kamein owing to the continuance of small-pox among the Gurkhas, but detachments were sent out on several occasions on the 30th ult.

A force consisting of 40 men of the Hampshire Regiment and 100 of the Punjabi police with one gun of the No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery proceeded against Leweton, a Lepei Kachyen village four miles north-east of Kameit. By avoiding the direct route the force more or less surprised the village, but did not capture it without considerable opposition. The Kachyens had ten to twelve killed and wounded. Our casualty is one Punjabi severely wounded. After destroying the village and a quantity of grain, the party returned to Kamein the same night.

Similar expeditions were made to the same village on the 1st and 2nd instant, when further quantities of grain were destroyed, some being also on the last occasion brought away. It is hoped the whole force will soon be able to undertake active operations, but it is believed if Lepeis is made an example of, the other tribes will make their submission. The Chief Commissioner, on his arrival by special train with the guests from Rangoon this morning, formally opened the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway. In replying to an address presented by the Mandalay Municipality, Mr. Crosthwaite said that Mandalay, though the youngest child of the British Empire, cannot be said to have been treated with a want of generosity. No city in India or belonging to the British Empire has been given a railway connected with the outer world and such advantages to open up trade and commerce within the short space of two years. Finally the Chief Commissioner expressed his confidence that the Railway will not only unite the two cities and the two peoples in closer bonds of friendship, but that it will largely increase their prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Buyers, the Manager and Engineer of the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway, was also eulogised for the ability and energy displayed by him and his staff in the construction and final completion of the line. A number of Burmese officials sat down to breakfast with the Europeans.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight last night and the Ballarat for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 26.

The City Line steamer Edinboro' left here for Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 47-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings 5-3¼.

8¼ lbs. „ 6-3¼.

40s. Mule Twist 0-9¼.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ... 1-4⅜

2¾ per cent. Consols for account 99

3 per cent. French Rentes 85¼

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 67¼

4½ per cent. „ 70½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108½

Bar Silver.......................42⅝.

The sum of about £2,00,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect, *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar midnight Thursday, 28th.

Moulmein route to Siam interrrupted.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 27.—The barometer has risen in North-East India and the Deccan and has fallen in North-West India. The changes are small, except on the North-West frontier, where the barometer has fallen briskly. The temperature has decreased in Northern India and has increased rather rapidly in the Central Provinces, where it is from four to eight degrees above normal yesterday. Light westerly winds or calms prevail in the Gangetic plain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded over the whole of India and fine weather prevails generally.

IN confirmation of the opinions we have on a former occasion expressed with regard to the action of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce respecting the alleged supercession of British spun yarns in the markets of China and Japan, says the *Economist*, we note that the *Bombay Gazette* recently made a few remarks on the subject, which are pertinent and to the point. The great expansion which has taken place in the exports of yarn from Bombay to China and Japan is explained by the fact that the Bombay spinners have taken the trouble to inquire what the special wants and necessities of their customers were. They sent an export agent to the chief centres of the cotton yarn trade in the East, and ascertained that the cotton yarn in demand was softer spun, and took the dye better than that which was usually exported from Lancashire; and acting on this hint, the cotton spinners of Bombay have practically created a new trade. This is a much more natural explanation of their success in the Eastern markets than any fine spun theory about the fall in the rate of exchange. There are more manufacturers amongst us than those of Lancashire, who might benefit by following the example of the Bombay cotton spinners in this respect.

THE Academy Indo-Chinese of France, established in 1877 at Paris, has elected the new Council as follows:—President: M. le Mis. de Croizier; Vice-Presidents: MM. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, member of the Institute; Jacques Hèbrard, senator; S. de Heredia, deputy, ex-minister Leon Feer, librarian int he Bibliotheque Nationale; General Secretary: M. Eugene Gibert; Secretaries: M. M. Dutith de la Tuque and A. R. Havet; Treasurer: M. M. P. Lepesqueur. Members of the Council: MM. Castonnet des Fosses, A. Dilhare, L. Delonele, Jean Dupuis, A. Grodet, Emile Guimet, Mis. d'Hervey de Saint-Days, member of the Institute, H. Houssaye, Emile Devasseur, member of the Institute, V. A. Malte-Brun, Abel des Michels, professor at the College of Oriental Languages, R. de Saint-Arroman; Fernisicu, ex-deputy for Cochin-China.

MR. JAMES BRYCE is expected in London from his Indian tour, says a home paper, where he will find good news awaiting him of the reception and the sale of his book both in England and America. It appears that more than a thousand copies of "The American Commonwealth" have been disposed of in England, and in the United States more than three thousand. Considering the price charged, which is £2 0s. 6d. cash in England, and £1 5s. in America, this is a very large sale.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has sent a silver goblet to the Maharani of Cooch Behar as a present to her youngest born, of whom Her Majesty is godmother, on the occasion of its name-giving ceremony celebrated some time ago. The goblet bears on it the following inscription:—"Presented to Kumar Victor Nityendro Narain by Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, 1888."

DR. LANSDELL, the Central Asian traveller, has returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling, being unable to enter Thibet. Under existing circumstances his letter of recommendation from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Dalai Lama may not prove a good passport at any time, considering our relations with Thibet. Dr. Lansdell intends visiting Nepal shortly.

THE special correspondent of *New York Times* at Washington gives currency to a report that Germany had caused a number of her officers, both military and naval, to enlist in the United States Army, and that a number of her sailors had taken service as ordinary seamen on board American warships, and having secured plans and details of United States defences, promptly deserted.

IF the London edition of the *New York Herald* had been left alone it, remarks a home journal, in all probability, would soon have perished. But newspaper Editors, Archbishops, Bishops, and others are determined to gratuitously advertise it and give it a chance of prolonged life. If the paper continues to live, it will not be for any particular quality or merit it possesses, but on account of the publicity it is receiving from well-intentioned but inconsiderate people.

LORD WOLSELEY has the highest opinion of the Duke of Connaught as an officer, writes the correspondent of a London contemporary. "Now, there," said he to the present writer, a day or two after the entry of the English Army into Cairo; "now, there goes the hardest-working officer here." The "hardest-working officer" was the Duke, who, dust-soiled and perspiring, was trudging across the big square at the Palace of Abdeen. And our only General gazed admiringly upon his Royal subordinate.

THE case of Mr. H. Vansittart, the barrister, who has been called to account by the Allahabad High Court for addressing "unnecessary suggestions, innuendoes, and allusions" to the Joint Magistrate of Saharunpur under cover of a legal process, was brought to a conclusion on Monday morning, the Chief Justice delivering the judgment of the Bench. But for Mr. Vansittart's unreserved apology, their Lordships stated that they would have suspended him for a considerable period, but under the circumstances, they discharged the rule.

IN the education of his five sons the German Emperor out-Spartans the very Spartans themselves. At six o'clock the four eldest boys get up, at seven their lessons begin, and what with military drill, with music, and other lessons, only an hour and a half is left for daily recreation. Surely this is rather hard on lively little lads, the eldest of whom is only seven years old. The little Crown Prince has his own suite of apartments, where, under a tutor, he is absolute monarch of all he surveys. This "all" includes a very scant allowance of toys, for the Emperor, not unwisely, holds that many and costly toys neither increase a child's happiness nor allow those qualities to be developed which are brought out when a child has to turn to its own resources for filling up its leisure hours.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 8th instant, says:—The Gerrymanderers, as the *Pall Mall* calls them, have had their way; and all the Aldermen, except one of the London Parliament, are Progressists. The solitary exception is the Earl of Meath, better known by his former name of Lord Brabazon, who is head of the society for providing the Metropolis with open spaces for purposes of recreation. Several of the Alderman, however, were on the lists of both parties—a fact which has been lost sight of by most of the critics of Mr. Firth's party. I was talking the other day to one of the most prominent members of the Council, a strong Liberal, who was returned partly by Conservative votes. He told me that he voted for the Duke of Abercorn and other Conservatives on the ground that he considered it was an unwarrantable assumption that a Conservative in municipal matters must necessarily be a reactionary. The decision come to by the majority of the Council to vote solid was largely owing to the action of the *Star*, which in this matter is entirely opposed to the more moderate and conciliatory policy of its Radical contemporary of Northumberland-street. The *Pall Mall* is very indignant with the "stalwarts" for disregarding its advice, and professes to see in their refusal to elect as Alderman anybody who did not subscribe to all the points in the Radical charter, the strongest argument yet brought forward against granting Home Rule to Ireland. This will be repeated in Mr. Goschen's next speech.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett's latest journalistic venture has not, to use one of its own favourite Americanisms, so far "caught on." After the vigorous manner in which the big drum was beaten, the first appearance of the London edition of the *New York Herald* was disappointing, and subsequent issues have not removed this bad impression. In size the paper is no larger than the *Globe* and the *Pall Mall*, and to judge from internal evidence the staff is entirely American. The sub-editors have apparently yet to become acquainted with prominent English names. It goes without saying that those leading peculiarities of our Transatlantic cousins, smartness and vividness, are conspicuous in the new sheet, but although the *Herald*, with questionable taste, prints some far from flattering remarks on the character of our native journals, there are some English papers which are more than a match for the Yankee importation on its own grounds. As is usual with new claimants to public favour, the *Herald* professes to be lost in astonishment at the circulation it has begun with; but although there are plenty of vendors of the paper in the Strand, I do not see them surrounded by eager purchasers, nor does it seem to be in great favour at the Clubs. The largest political Club in London subscribes for one copy, and I am told that scarcely anybody ever looks at it. The managers expect to find a good many readers in the city owing to the copious reports telegraphed daily from Wall-street, and they further calculate on the support of the thousands of Americans who honour us by coming over to inspect the relics of our effete civilization. But to paraphrase the scornful exclamation of the elderly gentleman in a certain risky comedy which had a long run at the Criterion some years ago, our American visitors do not come here to read newspapers, and I suppose they are like other persons on pleasure bent very indifferent what particular journal they get hold of. The enterprising proprietor deserves credit for his boldness, and if he continues to find us lukewarm or mildly hostile, he must attribute it to the innate Conservatism that is present in the most Radical of Englishmen. With all their faults we prefer the British to the American article, though some of our morning journals at all events might do a worse thing than imitate some of the better features of the New York press. There are people who imagine that if the *New York Herald* becomes a great success as a London paper, all the other journals will be obliged to adopt the same modes and methods. This danger, however, is very remote, except perhaps as to the publication on all the seven days of the week, against which Mr. Stead with characteristic energy is making a stand. For once the editor of the *Pall Mall* has started a crusade, in which men of all parties and shades of belief or unbelief can join. Sabbatarianism of the narrow kind is not, I think, making any progress in this country; but there is a deeply-rooted prejudice amongst people who work for their living against admitting the thin end of the wedge. But for this natural dread of seven days as a working week, it is highly probable that the museums and picture galleries would before this have been thrown open to the public on Sundays. Mr. Stead's protest has received the adhesion of a great many of our most influential men, including both of the archbishops, and if Mr. Bennett is wise he will at once discontinue his Sunday issue. It is only fair to say that the employers of the *New York Herald* are allowed a day off each week, but that concession may not always remain, and other employers might be less liberal to their workpeople than Mr. Bennett is. By ceasing to publish on Sunday he will not create any public inconvenience, for we have now quite as many cheap Sunday papers as are required.

SERIOUS ATTACK BY NATIVES UPON EUROPEANS.

AT the Thana Court yesterday two Purdaseee and 7 Kolies were placed before the Magistrate to answer serious charges of assault brought against them by Mr. Chalk. Warrants had been issued for the arrest of five other persons, who had absconded and were still at large. The accused were represented by three local pleaders, who asked for a postponement, in order that the gentleman from Bombay might attend to assist them. But the application was refused.

Mr. Chalk, in opening the case, said that the trouble had arisen from a dispute about a well which had been decided in his favour. That no question of race or caste was involved, but that Purdasees and some men of the village seemed to have conspired to give him trouble and annoyance which had culminated in the present outrage. The head man of the village repudiated all responsibility, and it was impossible to fix any liability except upon the Purdasees and the men who helped them. He thought that the people had been very ill-advised, and it was a pity they had no friends to tell them what would probably be done as he for his part was willing to do anything that might be considered reasonable. The Magistrate then inquired what it was the village people wanted, as there seemed to be no interference with their rights on the part of Mr. Chalk. A conversation then took place, in which the Magistrate suggested a course for the avoidance of all difficulty in future. Mr. Chalk thanked the Magistrate for his suggestion, and said he had made the same offer five or six years ago. But the Danda people, who then agreed to it, had not carried it out but had attempted to obtain exclusive possession of the well, in which they had failed. The case was then proceeded with. Dr. D'Oliveira was the first witness called, and deposed to the injuries which had been received by Mr. and Mrs. Chalk and several malis employed on the estate. The injuries were of a serious nature, and had evidently been inflicted with sticks and might have caused death.

Mrs. Chalk was then examined and said that hearing a noise in the compound she hastened down to discover the cause of it, and saw the Purdasees and others attacking the malis with sticks. That soon afterwards she saw Mr. Chalk going towards the bungalow and hastened towards him, that Mr. Chalk came towards her, that she was closely followed by a Purdasee and a Koli with sticks or poles, and as soon as she reached her husband they were both set upon by the two men who aimed violent blows at their heads. On the servants from the house approaching, the two assailants ceased their attack. They then went to the bungalow, and have since been under medical treatment.

Mr. Chalk was next examined, and gave evidence as to the origin of the dispute, and stated that on the morning in question he went to see after the erection of a hut near the entrance to the well where his compound was left exposed. Then he and the malis were suddenly set upon by the Purdasees and about a dozen others. He received two or three blows on the helmet, which partially stunned him and knocked him down. He was repeatedly struck while on the ground with the greatest violence. Eventually he escaped and was making for his bungalow when he saw his wife and they were both attacked. Mr. Chalk's examination was not concluded when the court adjourned until 11 a.m. to-day.

DIXON MEMORIAL FUND CONCERT.

A MUSICAL menu, the most delectable and enjoyable that has been served up this season, was placed before the people of Bombay in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. Indeed, it is a question, were India to be ransacked from end to end, if such a galaxy of amateur talent, or professional either for that matter, could be brought together on a platform. Not only did this show the popularity and esteem in which the late Captain Dixon was held—in aid of whose memorial fund the concert was got up—in whose death the musical world lost a valuable member, but out of respect to the memory of a brother freemason it was designated a "masonic concert" under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, District Grand Master of Bombay, and the officers of the District Grand Lodge, Sir Henry Morland, Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and his officers, who with the exception of H. R. H. the Duke, he being absent from Bombay, and consequently unable to attend, appeared in their official badges and decorations. The pillars of the hall were also draped with flags, and hung with masonic banners. As to the audience, it was a large and fashionable one, and when at the commencement, Mr. Mant took his place at the organ, there were not many vacant seats in the hall. The programme was a long one, consisting of fifteen items altogether, in which twelve performers altogether took part, and considering that it was about-half past eleven ere the concert was over, nothing could prove more conclusively how keenly it was enjoyed than the fact that the entire audience—notwithstanding the hall as the evening wore on became more than perceptibly close—sat out the performance from begining to end.

The concert opened with an organ solo by Mr. Mant—the March from "Scipio." To go into details about Mr. Mant's playing would be superfluous, his abilities as an organist being so widely known; suffice to say that his execution was, as is the case with everything he plays, as admirably as one could possibly wish to hear. Mr. Thelenberg, who seemed in the best of form, commenced the vocal part of the programme with the song "Still is the Night." His rendering of Franz Abdt's sweetly pathetic music was full of feeling, and he was rewarded with a round of applause that almost amounted to an encore. But considering the length of the programme, it would have been dangerous to have begun by responding to recalls, and the audience, evidently recognising this, permitted him to retire after he had been brought back to receive a second round of applause. In pleasing contrast to this was Mrs. Preston's singing of "The River of Years," which followed. The music was fully within her compass, admirably suiting her sweet mezzo-soprano voice, and she ran through the air with ease and grace. Mr. Lamb gave finally the ever green and popular song of Weiss, "The Village Blacksmith," his rendering of which was characterised by all the necessary vigour and pathos where required. Most affective was the organ accompaniment, which comes in at the verse beginning. "He goes on Sunday to the Church and sits among his boys," while the lowering of his voice to a soft yet distinctly audible murmer at the lines "He hears his daughter's voice singing in the village choir" showed how he felt what he was singing. Hardly anything could have been more artistic than the rendering of that other familiar air, "The Lost Chord," by Lady Morland, a marked feature of which was the manner in which she used her voice to blend her tones with those of the organ. This was marked more particularly in her low notes, and still more particularly at the close. Her sounding of the "grand Amen" was so like a part of the organ itself as to be positively thrilling. Mrs. Adams never showed off her accomplishments better as a vocalist of culture than in M.M. Lemon's and Odoardo Barri's "At Benediction." Her phrasing was faultless as she emitted the dreamy music from her lips, which quite fascinated the audience; and then in the words of her song, "As the cadence softly ceased," the deafening plaudit's which echoed through the hall amply testified to the enthusiasm up to which she had worked her audience; although in the second part the two gifted sisters, Lady Morland and Mrs. Adams, excelled even their first efforts in the duet "Ah figlia incanta" from Donizetti's "Maria Padilla." A duet from the opera "Lucia di Lammermoor"—"Il pallor funesto," by Mrs. Walker and Mr. Wyer, which concluded the first portion of the programme, was one of the finest bits of singing of the concert. The lady's rich and full-toned soprano blended most harmoniously and balanced evenly with Mr. Wyer's powerful yet melodious baritone. Taking those features into consideration, together with the flexibility of Mrs. Walker's voice, which, by careful and what must have been constant training, she has got marvellously well under control, her correct ear, her keen perception of the effects of light and shade, and with Mr. Wyer's characteristic dramatic vigour, there is no wonder the duet, long and difficult though it was, was a success. Mr. Wyer also gave in German Schubert's "Erl-King," into which he infused a deal of passion and pathos; and Mrs. Walker followed by tackling that difficult Meyerbeer's "Robert il Diavolo." It was here more particularly that the flexibility of her voice, already referred to, was tested to its utmost, for the more trying passages were not only taken wth remarkable freedom, but her trilling was faultless, and full of sweetness. Encores were not the rule, but an exception was made here—the only exception of the evening—and Mrs. Walker responded with a simply perfect rendering of "The Last Rose of Summer." We have more than once had occasion to call attention to the playing of that gifted young pianiste, Miss Flower. When it came to her turn on the programme, even before she appeared on the platform, the applause was begun, for there were few in the audience who did not know a treat was in store for them, and there was no cause for disappointment, for the manner in which she played Beethoven's "Sonata in C sharp minor" could leave no doubt in the minds of all who heard her as to her unquestionable musical ability. "Thou art Passing Hence" was the song chosen by Mr. Anderson Clark, which, although it did not show off his light and flute-like tenor voice to the best advantage, was most expressively rendered. Mr. Metaxas exhibited his wonderful executive powers as a pianiste by three selections, namely, "Minuet de l'arlesienne" (Ritter), "Gavotte in G Minor" (Bach), and "Auf den Bergen, aus dem Volksleben" (Greig). They were three pieces of great technical difficulty, but he overcame them all with surprising ease, faithfully executing the creations of the various composers he had chosen to render. Last on the list was Mr. Hebditch. After so much brilliant singing, and considering the lateness of the hour,—for it was now drawing to half-past eleven,—Mr. Hebditch had the severest task of all to gain as attentive a hearing as had been bestowed on the others; but he soon had the attention of all rivetted, as, in his deep, yet soft and mellow bass voice, he rolled out the lines of Pontet's song "Big Ben." The audience then dispersed to the strains of the "National Anthem," played on the organ by Mr. Mant. It has already been mentioned that the Dixon Memorial Fund Concert was a success, but it is doubtful if, from an artistic point of view, it would have been so much so, but for the untiring efforts of Mr. Pirrie, who undertook the duties of secretary, and of Mr. Mant, the organist, in getting together the artistes and in drawing out so *recherche* a programme.

H. M. S. SPHYNX.

H. M.'s SCREW paddle steamer Sphynx arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from the Persian Gulf in command of Captain A. H. Bolders. She left Bushire on the 15th instant and touched at Behrein, Jask, and Muscat *en route*. She is expected to remain in Bombay for about two months, in the course of which time she will dock to make good a few repairs.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists,—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THE wedding of Miss Jane Best, daughter of Mr. William J. Best, Malabar Hill, to Captain M'Dowell, of the 47th North Lancashire Regiment, took place yesterday in St. Thomas' Cathedral. There was a large turn out to see the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, while Mr. Mant presided at the organ. The bride was dressed in a striped brocade dress with a long train, a tulle veil, and wreath of orange blossoms, a diamond star fastening the veil. She was accompanied by Miss Hojel and Miss Orr as bridesmaids, while Master Rupert Ollivant acted as train bearer. In the absence of her father the bride was given away by Major Martin. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom and their friends drove off to Malabar Hill for the wedding breakfast. The invited guests were:—

Mr and Mrs Wyer, Mr and Mrs Edwin Smith, Mr and Mrs C Douglas, Dr and Miss Patterson, Mr and Mrs Jardine, Mr and Mrs Sleater, Mr and Mrs Luard, Mr and Mrs Uloth, Major and Mrs Le Breton, Dr and Mrs Arnott, Mr and Mrs W M Macdonald, Mr and Mrs and Miss Orr. Mr and Mrs Grattan Geary, Mr and Mrs Moore, Mr and Mrs Carroll, Mr and Mrs Benn, Col and Mrs Greig, Major and Mr P Greig, Miss Sellon, Mr and Mrs Norman Oliver, Mr and Mrs Chope, Dr, Mrs, and Miss Hojel, Dr and Mrs Hatch, Mr. and Mrs Stiven, Mr and Mrs Pryce Meedon, Col and Mrs Wilson, Major and Mrs Bisset, Mr and Mrs Gilbert, Mr and Mrs John Adams, Mr and Mrs Nugent, Mr and Mrs Macbeth, Gen, Mrs, and Miss White, Dr and Mrs Maconachie, Mr and Mrs Breul, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Abercrombie, Mr and Mrs Forbes Adam, Mr and Mrs Dumbell, Mr, Mrs, and Miss O'Connell, Mr and Mrs Frere, Miss Stokes, Miss L Stokes, Mr and Mrs Remington, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Jefferson, Mr and Mrs Russell, Mr and Mrs Ollivant, Miss Eddis, Mr and Mrs Cecil Gray, Mr and Mrs Louis Russell, Major and Mrs Hall, Mr and Mrs Alston, Mr and Mrs Greenwood, Mr and Mrs Bichey, Mr and Mrs Wilken, Major and Mrs Kingscote, Mr and Mrs Thomson, Mr Parmenides, Mr Forrest, Mr C Lynch, Mr Owen, Mr. Cooper, Mr John, Mr Trevithick, Mr Robert Campbell, Mr Beaufort, Mr Buckland, Mr W de Saone, Mr Richards, Mr Macrae, Mr Selby, Mr Willis, Mr Fleming, Mr J L Symons, Mr Mant, Mr Jackson, Mr Glazebrook, Mr Cloete, R H A, Mr Simpson, Mr F S Punnett, Dr T Gray, Col Shortland, Mr R H Baker, Mr I A Douglas, Capt Shopland, Mr Burder, Capt Hodgkinson, Mr Merwanji Rustomji, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Mr Clerke, Mr Kirby, Capt Hamilton, Mr Graham, Mr Barton, Mr Arthur, Mr Redde, Mr Farnham, Mr Bushby, Dr Collie, Mr Murray, Mr Ryrie. Mr Bankier, Mr Hugh Jones, Mr Chalmers, Capt Browne, Mr Griffiths, Mr Curwen, Capt Coleridge, Mr Greenwood, Mr Logan, Mr Stable, Mr Elletson, Mr Gill.

The following were unable to be present:—

Col and Mrs Merewether, Mr and Mrs Pallis, Mr and Mrs Yorke Smith, Mr and Mrs Montague Turner, Mr and Mrs Roughton, Dr, Mrs, and Miss Langley, Mr and Mrs Penny, Mr and Mrs Metaxas, Capt and Mrs Evens Dr and Mrs Selby, Mr and Mrs Scott, Mr and Mr, Marshall, Mr and Mrs Mitchell, Major and Mrs Wereford, Col, Mrs, and Miss La Touche, Capt and Mrs Richardson, Mr and Mrs Gould, Mr and Mrs Turner, Dr and Mrs Mylne, Mr and Mrs C H B Forbes, Mr and Mrs Rivett-Carnac, Capt and Mrs Quentin, Misse, Pilleau, Capt and Mrs Sandes, Major, Mr and Miss Hallowes, Col and Mrs Piercy Greig, Mr and Mrs Thacker, Mr and Mrs Woollcombe, Mr and Mrs Candy, Sir H and Lady Morland, Mr and Mrs George, Farren, Col and Mrs Portman, Mr and Mrs J Jardine, Mr Moir, Dr Gaye, Mr Byramji Rustomji, Mr H S Symons, Mr Dickson, General Gillespie, Mr Propert, Dr Waters, Mr Woodburn, Capt Bennett,

Major Martin made a short speech, wishing health and happiness, &c., to bride and bridegroom and the Rev Goldwyer Lewise said a few pleasant things, after which the healths of the bride and bridegroom were drunk and Capt Dowell responded briefly.

Mr. Best's health was drunk with three times three and good wishes for his long life. A telegram had been received in the morning giving a cheering account of his health, saying he was better.

Three cheers were then given for Major and Mrs. Martin, and the bride went away to prepare for her journey. She left in a very pretty dark greenish travelling dress and hat to match amidst a shower of rice and slippers and a volley of cheers. They left Bombay with the 1-30 p.m. train for Matheran, where they will mako a short stay before proceeding to Ceylon.

The following is a list of the presents:—

Mr Best, cheque; Mr and Mrs Best, dressing-bag; Mrs Best, silver pincushion; Mr and Mrs A Dunlop Best, set of plate in chest; Masters C and T Best, flower vases; Sir William and Lady Dowell, cheque; the Misses and Messrs. Dowell, silver tea spoons; Mrs Frere, cheque; Admiral and Mrs Shrupp, silver napkin-rings, entrée dishes and soup tureen; Lady Campbell Orde, photo album; Mr and Mrs Dowell, silver crumb scoop; Miss Frere, silver butter dish and knife; Mr Morrison, diamond stars; Mr Buckland, pair of lamps; Col Hall and Officers, 47th Regt, silver teapot, cream jug, and sugar basin; Col Hall, 47th Regt, set of silver salt cellars; Maj Sawyer, 47th Regt, cheque; Capts Lindesay and Coleridge, 47th Regt, set of fish knives and fork in case; Mr. Logan, 47th Regt, gong; Mr Stable, 47th Regt, letter case; Mr Knight, 47th Regt, silver cream jug and sugar basin; Maj and Mrs Kirkwood, twelve apostle tea spoons, sugar tongs, and four apostle fruit spoons; Mr and Mrs McClelland, pair of diamond earrings; Maj and Mrs Ferguson, brooch and earrings; Col and Mrs Greig, RA, carriage clock; Col and Mrs Percy Greig, set of egg cups; Maj and Mrs Martin, pearl necklace and pendant; Master Erskine Martin, toast rack; Mr and Mrs Selby, cheese, butter, and biscuit dish; Mr. and Mrs Douglas, afternoon tea set; Mr and Mrs Melvill, gold and pearl bracelet; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Douglas, wall ornament, pincushion and handkerchief sachet; Edith Escombe, white gauze fan; Miss Ethel Escombe, writing case; Major and Mrs Kingscote, pair China jars; Mr and Mrs Woodburn, muffineers; Mr and Mrs Forbes Adam, white lyre feather fan; Mr Barton, two silver and copper vases and writing table; Mr Escombe, photo album; Dr and Mrs Warburton, gold bangle; Mrs Rowlandson, fan; Dr and Mrs Arnott, silver butter dish; Mrs Oxenham, screen; Mr Oxenham, carved table; Mrs Thackeray, photo screen; Miss Graham, sapphire and diamond brooch; Mr and Mrs Sleater, opera glasses; Major and Mrs Le Breton, table napkin rings; Mr and Mrs Todd, travelling clock; Miss Todd, photo screen; Nurse, plush work bag; Mr and Mrs George Reid, embroidered couvre pied and work bag, and three embroidered handkerchiefs; Gen and Mrs Reid, silver cake basket; Gen and Mrs White, Rampur chuddar; Dr and Miss Patterson, silver waist buckle; Mr Leigton Ker, Cutch silver tea-pot, sugar basin, milk jug, and tray; Rajah of Kapurthala, Kashmir shawl; Mr and Mrs Norman Oliver, pearl brooch; Mr and Mrs Andrew Hay, gold necklace; Mr de Saone, silver gilt centre piece; Mr and Mrs Robert Baker, silver vase; Major Selby, RE, Tennyson; Mr and Mrs Macdonald, silver-topped scent bottle; Mr John, four silver gilt desert dishes; Miss Godson afternoon tea cloth; Mr Kirby, diamond brooch and salt cellars; Mr Parmenides, silver biscuit box; Mr and Mrs Moore, album; Mr Clarke, pearl brooch; Mr and Mrs Abercrombie, lamp; Mr Simpson, Japanese tray mounted in silver; Mr Glazebrook, Longfellow and Miss Proctor's Poems; Mr Bankier, four cruet-stands; Mr Jackson, Cutch silver egg-stand; Mrs Brackenbury, pair of Chinese silver bangles; Major Brackenbury, sofa cushion; Mr and Mrs Harrington, silver sugar basin; Mr and Mrs Benn, six Cutch silver salt cellars; Mr and Mrs Gilbert, Byron's works; Mr and Mrs Richey, silk quilt; Captain and Mrs de Horne, Tantalus; Mr Murray, silver salt cellars; Colonel and Mrs Merewether, Cutch silver sugar basin and cream jug; Mr Robert Campbell, Milton; Mrs Wilkin, flower vases; Mr Merwanji Rustomji, pair of gold filagree bangles; Mr Byramji Rustomji, gold and pearl locket; Dr and Mrs Maconachie, shelley; Mr Cloete, RHA, gold and pearl brooch; Mr Mant, Ingoldsby Legende and Charles Kingsley; Mr and Mrs Cassels, Old English Ballad illustrated; Mr Farnham, photo screen; Mr Bushby, gold butterfly brooch; Mr and Mrs Nugent, ice pail; Mr and Mrs Cooper, four Cutch silver salt cellars; Dr Temperley Gray, ostrich feather fan; Mr and Mrs Breul, silver bouquet holder: Mr Willis, bronze lamp; Mr Phipson, Shakespear's works; Mr Lynch, Jeypore necklace; Mr and Mrs Greenwood, silver kettle; Mr Beaufort, silver cream jug: Mr and Mrs Louis Russell, silver-topped scent bottle; Messrs Lund and Carter, silver sugar basin and sifter; Mr and Mrs Grattan Geary, two Greek figures; Mr Graham, silver mounted driving whip; Mr Westall, gold necklace; Mr Curwen, silver and copper vase; Mr James Douglas, four silver salt cellars; Mr and Mrs Cecil Gray, photo album; Mr Baumbach, photo screen; Mr and Mrs O'Connell, set of silver napkin rings; Mr Gill, lamp; Mr Forrest, pearl horeshoe brooch; Mr F Dowell, antique paste brooch; Cunjee (butler to Major Martin) six bottles of milk punch; Mr and Mrs James Jardine, leather hand bag; Mr Griffiths, picture of Back Bay and its Shore; Mr and Mrs Carroll, pair of China boat salt cellars; Mr and Mrs Russell, leather handbag; Dr and Mrs Hojel, silver bread, butter, and cheese dish; Mr and Mrs Uloth, pair of silver muffineers; Mr and Mrs Macbeth, painted satin fan; and Mr and Mrs Wyer, silver mounted claret jug.

THE "GOLDEN GANG" ROBBERIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BHOSAWUL, FEB. 28.

MR. T. WALKER, Assistant Collector, Kandeish, resumed this morning the hearing of the charges in the "Golden Gang" case. As on the first day, the Collector's little court was crowded during the whole of the hearing, which lasted from 11 a.m. (Railway time) till 4-30 p.m. without intermission. The proceedings were watched with intense interest, and the spectators quite appreciated any bit of fun or amusing incidents, so much so that his Honour had to threaten once to clear the court if order was not maintained.

Mr. Frere, who was instructed by Colonel Portman, prosecuted, and Mr. Stanyon appeared for Spinks, Myles, and Stirling.

Mr. Frere commenced the proceedings by examining Inspector Franks, who only arrived this morning.

Mr. Franks stated: I am a Police Inspector of the Berars District. I travelled from Hyderabad to Nurzatapore via Dhond, Munmar, and Bhosawul, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd October. I had four boxes in charge of the guard, and one box, containing the jewellery, I kept all the way with me. It was a tin box containing two cases, one case with a gold watch and chain and the other with a gold bracelet. At Manmar I put the tin box in the van in place of another box which I wanted. The train left Manmar on the 21st October at noon.

When you got to your house did you miss anything?—No, because I did not look into the boxes.

The Magistrate: When did you look into the boxes?—About 15 days after, and I missed the cases from the tin box.

Mr. Frere: What is the value of the things?—Rs. 300 for the watch, Rs. 125 for the chain, and Rs. 250 for the bracelet. I made a complaint to the police authorities. Witness then identified the watch and bracelet, which were shown to him, as those he had lost.

The Magistrate then proceeded to examine Neill.

Neill said: My age is 25. I am a guard on the G. I. P. Railway.

The Magistrate: In this case I presume you claim to be tried as a European British subject?—Yes.

With reference to the evidence in the Mana case, which you heard yesterday, have you anything to say?—No, sir.

His Honour then read from Neill's confession relating to his admission of the theft in this case and asked: Is that your confession I just read to you?—It is, sir.

Is what you stated there true?—Yes, perfectly true.

That is all I have to ask you in this case.

His Honour then read over the examination to Neill, who signed it.

With regard to Motiram's case, Neill, being asked as before if he had anything to say, replied he had not.

The Magistrate: That is to say that the property stated to be found in your house in Bombay was really found there?—Yes, sir.

His Honour then read Neill's confession with reference to this case, and Neill admitted the confession.

How did you come to have a house in Bombay when you live in Bhosawul? How long were you in Bombay?—About a fortnight, and I engaged a room there.

You went there after you were suspended?—Yes.

Neill had also nothing to say about Fazal's case, which was the theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,950. He admitted this confession of the theft which had been recorded by the mamlutdar.

The Magistrate: And is it (the confession) true?—Yes, sir.

The prisoner admitted the theft in Inspector Frank's case and also the confession with reference to it, which had, he said, all been made of his own free will and accord.

CHARGE AGAINST GUARD SPINKS.

Mr. Frere then went into the case against Spinks. Before opening it he asked the Magistrate if, after hearing the charges against Neill and providing a *prima facie* case had been made out, he would send it to the High Court.

His Honour replied he certainly would.

Mr. Frere further asked if his Honour would deal with the other cases himself.

The Magistrate remarked that he would not. He would send them up together, or that they would be dealt with by one tribunal, that was, of course, if a *prima facie* case was made out.

Mr. Frere then proceeded to give an outline of the evidence which would be adduced against Spinks, who was charged in two cases, that of Franks, and Motiram's, with receiving stolen property, viz., a gold watch and bracelet and three silk puggrees. They had heard all about the thefts yesterday, so Mr. Frere did not wish to travel over the same ground; he would merely confine himself to the testimony which would bear on Spinks. Of course Neill could be a principal witness against him but he could not be called until he had been dealt with. However, the evidence that would be called was sufficiently strong for him to make out a *prima facie* case. It would prove that Neill and Spinks lived near one another, and had been constantly employed as guards on the same train, and that there was generally a most intimate connection between them. Spinks was the older guard of the two, and had been a guard before Neill joined the railway, being promoted to a first guard with the latter as his assistant. Mr. Frere pointed out that when a guard was promoted he had no opportunities of playing these little games, and remarked that some evidence would be brought to show that these robberies had been going on long before Neill was in a position to commit them himself. They knew already when the thefts had been committed. In Franks' case, about the 21st October. They would be able to show that very shortly after that date two stolen articles in Franks' case, the gold watch and the bracelet, were shown by Spinks in Bhusawal to two Marwarees, with whom he had previously had dealings. The witnesses would be able to state that the theft was committed about three and a half months ago, which was pretty correct, it being committed about the 21st October. Spinks had taken the watch and bracelet to have their value estimated by the Marwarees, and the evidence on this point connected him with the theft, as Neill having stolen them, he (Spinks) was afterwards found to have them in his possession. The prosecution also connected Spinks in another way with Neill, as shortly after Neill was suspended he sent in his resignation on a 24 hours' notice. Spinks, probably taking alarm, disposed surreptitiously of a box which he had got with a friend at Budneira to keep for him. Neill had been suspended on the 5th January, not in connection with these robberies, but only for general misconduct. On the 13th January he sent in his resignation on a 24 hours' notice, which was not accepted by the Company. He then disappeared from Bhosawul, and Spinks naturally hearing of this would take alarm, suspecting that the murder was out. And it was about this time and before Neill's arrest that Spinks it would be shown, asked a certain D'Souza whether he would keep a tin box for him. About three or four days subsequently, soon after the news of Neill's arrest became known, he sent a boy with that very box to D'Souza's house at Budneira. D'Souza, who would be called, would speck to a conversation he had with Spinks as to the tin box, asking him if that tin box was the one he wished kept. The evidence was clear on this point, and if there was anything in that box, as the prosecution stated, it was just the time he would try to get rid of it. As they had heard the previous day, the box, when found by the police, was locked, and when opened was found to contain the watch and bracelet belonging to Mr. Franks. In the box, which connected Spinks with the Motiram's case, were found two silk pieces and a third separate bit belonging to these two pieces was found in Spinks' house in Bhosawul. Mr. Frere submitted that Spinks must have known what was in the box. He would say it was probably that the box was given him by Neill, and he did not know what was in it, but the fact that a corresponding portion of the puggree being found in his own house entirely met that case. But putting that aside, if the Marwarees' evidence was believed, and the further piece of evidence went to show that Spinks had asked Mrs. D'Souza to hem together the two pieces of silk which were found in the box, there would be a strong and convincing case made out against Spinks.

Mr. Frere then formally examined Inspector Franks and Motiram Manockram, who identified their property, the jewellery, and the silk puggrees.

Mr. Stanyon did not cross-examine Inspector Franks, but questioned Motiram as to whether similar silk puggrees were not sold by other merchants. He admitted that they were, but he had his private mark on those before the court.

Mr. Webster, the station-master of Bhosawul, spoke to Spinks' employment as a guard on the Railway and that he worked between Bhosawul and Budneira, on which section Neill also worked. They had often worked together on the same train, and as far as witness knew lived near each other in the railway premises. Witness also spoke to Neill's suspension, but could not give the date of it.

Replying to Mr. Stanyon witness said that there were no special arrangements that Spinks and Neill should work together. There were about ten guards engaged on the passenger trains between Bhosawul and Budneira.

Inspector John Dillon deposed shortly to having

arrested Neill and found in his house the rest of Motiram's goods.

Dugroo Chowtmul, a Marwaree, testified to having known Spinks for several years. The first dealing he had with Spinks was about a year and a half ago, and since then had lent him money on five or six occasions.

Mr. Frere: Did Spinks ever show you anything?—Yes, about a month or two ago he showed me a watch and a bracelet, and asked me the value of them.

Where was this?—In Neill's house.

How came you to be in Neill's bungalow?—I went to Spinks' bungalow to ask him for money, but I did not find him in and went on to Neill's bungalow, where he was. The bungalows are under one roof, that is, it was a chawl.

Was any one present?—no one was present. I did not tell him the value as I am not in the trade.

In cross-examination witness said he had never seen the watch before Spinks had shown it to him, and although he did not know how many jewels there were in each article, he recognized the watch and bracelet before the court as the very same Spinks had shown him. He recognized them from their general appearance and the larger jewels.

Jethumal Motiram, another Marwaree, was called to depose to Spinks having gone about valuing the watch and bracelet. Spinks owed him money and witness had gone to him for payment. He found the accused in front of some one else's room, it was then that he showed him a bracelet. Witness could not recognize it again, but the one before the court was very like it. He did not put a value on it as witness could not tell the price of the jewels. No one was present at the time.

In cross-examination witness said the police had taken his statement about twelve days ago. During the last year witness had received only about Rs. 50 from the accused. He never borrowed money from witness on ornaments.

Dhurma Deena, the coolly boy who had taken the tin box to guard D'Souza's house, was the next witness. He bore out what Mr. Frere had stated, and pointed out Spinks as the man who had engaged him at Budneira. He carried two boxes to the guards' waiting room, and then carried one of them, the tin box, to D'Souza's house. Witness left the box in the verandah of the house.

The ayah in the service of guard D'Souza deposed to having seen the box after it was left by the last witness. She saw him going away from the house.

Guard Thomas D'Souza was the next witness. He stated he lived at Budneira, and remembered that a box was left at his house. The box in court was not the box. He also remembered that 4 or 5 days after the box was brought to his house the police opened it. The chief constable opened it. Witness knew Spinks, who called at his house the same morning the box was brought.

Did any conversation take place?—Yes, Spinks asked us if the boy had brought a box. I said yes, and pointing out a tin box asked if that was it. He said, yes.

Did he say anything more?—Yes, he said let it be here and I will take it back afterwards. The box was locked with an electro-plated padlock. The box was left in my bedroom till it was found by the police.

Were you present when the box was opened?—Yes.

It was opened before a punch?—No, not with a punch, with a key. (Laughter.)

You know what a punch means?—O yes. (Laughter.) I saw the contents; they consisted of four pieces of silk, some articles of wearing apparel, and a watch and bracelet.

Now you saw these articles taken out of the box brought by the boy?—Yes.

And do you still say that the box in court is not the box?—It was a tin box, but I'll be able to tell you if I look inside of it. (After looking inside the box the witness recognized it.)

Had you any conversation with Spinks?—Yes, about a fortnight before my house was searched Spinks asked me to keep a box for him, and I told him I would.

In cross-examination witness said that the accused had never before that asked him to keep a box for him.

Mr. Stanyon: What made you keep his box?—Spinks was a friend of mine.

Mr. Stanyon: Do you keep the boxes of all your friends? (Laughter.)—No, this is the first time. I obliged him as a friend, and never thought he was a thief. Witness had no communication with Neill about the box. He made a statement on oath before the Magistrate at Budneira.

Mr. Stanyon: Suppose you make a different statement here to that you made at Budneira, do you think that you are liable to be prosecuted for perjury?—I don't know the law.

I want to know what your opinion is?—Yes, I dare say I should.

Mrs. D'Souza gave similar testimony. She admitted that Spinks was intimate with her husband and herself. He used to visit them frequently to spend an evening. She corroborated her husband's statement regarding the box and also with regard to the conversation had with them the same day and the finding of the property by the police. She denied having ever seen the silk puggrees; they were taken out by the police before, though questioned closely about them.

In cross-examination witness admitted having been told by her husband about the box and Spinks' request to keep it for him. She had never kept anyone else's box for them. She had asked no questions about the box, not even during the accused's frequent visit.

Mr. Stanyon: Were you not suspicious about it?—No, why should I?

And were you never curious as to its contents?—No.

Why did you remove the box to your bed-room?—Because I only keep boxes there. I do not keep any boxes in my sitting room.

Did you ever stitch any cumberbund for Spinks?—No, never.

Even after the box was opened?—How could I do so when the police took the silks away. (Laughter.)

Were you examined at Budneira?—Yes, so was my husband.

Now, do you think that if you made a statement here different to that you made at Budneira, you would be prosecuted for perjury?—Well, you see, if I did give false evidence at Budneira, or if it differs to what I say now, that would be owing to the police. They bothered us day and night. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stanyon: No, no, if you made a different statement here, do you think you would be prosecuted for perjury?—How can I think so.

But do you think so?—I don't think so.

Mr. Frere objected to the nature of the question, as it implied, he said, that the witness had given different statements.

The Magistrate did not think so. It seemed a natural question.

Well, now what about the police?—They bothered the life out of us. (Laughter.)

In what way?—Whenever they thought proper they came to us, and were asking us about this, that, and the other about which we knew nothing.

Since you came here in Bhosawul did they visit you or your husband?—No.

Do you know Fernandez?—No, only by sight. I do not know Mrs. Neill. I never spoke to her.

In re-examination Mr. Frere elicited from the witness that her statement at Budneira had been made perfectly willingly and it was correct.

Mr. John Garrett, District Traffic Superintendent, residing in Nagpore, stated that the accused had been about seven years on the line and Neill had been a guard for eighteen months. Witness gave further evidence corroborating Mr. Webster, the station-master, regarding Spinks' work and Neill's resignation.

Colonel Portman was examined as to the orders he had given on the information he had received from Neill. When the box had been brought from Budneira to witness Spinks was present.

Mr. Frere: Did you put any questions to Spinks about the box?—Yes, I did. I asked him about some of the contents.

Mr. Frere: What did he say?

Mr. Stanyon objected to the answer being recorded, as it was a statement made to a police officer by an accused person.

The Magistrate disallowed the question and took a note of the objection at Frere's request.

Inspector O'Grady and the chief constable of Budneira were examined regarding the search in Budneira.

Inspector Jeffries was cross-questioned by Mr. Stanyon regarding the search he had made in Spinks' house, Mr. Jeffries stated that he took what was suspicious.

Mr. Stanyon: Did you take any letters?—I took possession of correspondence and such papers as I thought necessary. When I found that any letters were irrelevant to the inquiries I was making, I returned them to Spinks at his own request. Those letters that have not been read are still with the police.

Have you still any letters with you?—Yes, only those we have not read.

Was Spinks present when his house was searched?—Yes. He was arrested on the 6th and after the search had been made.

Mr. Frere here states that he would call no more evidence. This closed his case.

The Magistrate adjourned the enquiry till to-morrow, when, he said, he would examine Spinks.

The following is the confession which was made before the mamlutdar here by Neill and which the Magistrate read to Neill during his examination of the latter:—

In all I have committed about eleven or twelve thefts between March and November 1888, while in charge of passenger trains running between Bhusawal and Budneira and *vice versa*. I used to remove valuable property from parcels and luggage entrusted to me in my capacity as second guard. The parcels and luggage used to be handed to me as second guard, which I had to hand over to the luggage clerk at the several stations to which the goods were consigned. I was in the habit of opening the parcels and unlocking boxes which appeared to me to contain valuables. When I had got what I wanted I secured the parcels and boxes and made them over to the luggage clerks on the stations to which they were consigned in the ordinary way. I opened them while the trains were in motion. I was able to ascertain what parcels contained valuables, because I was informed by my friend, Spinks that parcels and luggage belonging to Marwarries and Banias generally contained valuables. He told me this when I first commenced removing valuables, and he also supplied me with the implements necessary to open the parcels and luggage and to secure them afterwards. I was appointed guard in November, 1887, but this advice was given to me by Spinks in March, 1888. Before that time I did not commit any theft; but from the month of March to November, 1888, I continued my practice of opening parcels and luggage. I did not always succeed in finding valuables in those parcels and luggage I opened. I discontinued the practice of my own accord. No one told me to do so. The first theft I committed was in March, and the property consisted of gold and silver jewellery and cash. The jewellery was worth about Rs. 45 and the cash was about Rs. 5. The property, to the best of my recollection, belonged to a Mahomedan passenger who was going from Akola to Khandwar or some such place. It was kept in a wooden box along with some clothing. I unlocked it, and after I had removed the property I locked it and delivered it to the luggage clerk at Bhusawal. I took the jewellery home with me, and after about three or four days I got Luximon Sonar, a goldsmith in Bhusawal, to melt it down. The greater portion of it was made into ornaments for my wife and the remainder was sold to Luximon. I gave Spinks a portion of the money I received from Luximon. The biggest theft I committed was in November last when I removed property consisting of gold and silver ornaments valued at about Rs. 1,000 and also Rs. 550 in cash. These things belonged to a Mahomedan going from Kamptee to Khandwar on his way to Ajmere and were in a wooden box. The box I received from a Nagpore guard, who accompanied the train as far as Budneira. After removing the property I secured the box, and gave it over to the luggage clerk. The greater part of the jewellery worth about Rs. 800 I gave to guard Spinks, and I also purchased five shares in the Bhusawal Co-operative Stores for Rs. 100. A portion of the remainder was divided between Spinks and Sterling, and the rest I spent in Bhusawal in paying my debts and buying different things, of which I have no written account. I kept a necklace which formed part of the property which I soon after pledged with Ramkaram, a Marwarry, for Rs. 190. Of this sum I paid Rs. 85 to Sterling, and the remainder I spent in purchasing different things. I also committed the Mana theft case in the month of March last. The parcel was addressed to the brother of the Mana station master at Budlapore. From it I took a gold neck ornament with 25 *putlis* and a gold *kurgota*, both worth about Rs. 500. I got these melted down by Luximon, who made from them four bangles and three rings for my wife, and a set of studs and links for myself, and the remainder was sold to Luximon. A portion of the proceeds I gave to Spinks as an inducement to hold his tongue. Of the ornaments made of the melted gold one of the bangles was sold to Luximon, another was sold in Bombay for Rs. 51; a third bangle and the links were sold to Ramkaram for Rs. 99, and the fourth bangle was made into gold wire, which was afterwards pledged with a Marwaree at Bhusawal. I also admit having appropriated in October last a jewelled watch and chain and a jewelled gold bangle, belonging to Mr. Franks, Inspector of Police. These were all given to Spinks who told me that he had sent them to Madras with the proceeds of other thefts committed by himself and in which I had no concern. I gave them to Spinks for disposal, but so far I have not received anything from him. I took the articles from a tin box which I opened with my own key. There were other articles in the box which I did not take. No one assisted me. Of the implements given me by Spinks I have returned to him a look and screw-driver, a bunch of which I had I threw away after the committal of the last theft. Amongst the other thefts I committed I retracted from a basket two or three silk *puggrees* and some silk pieces. I gave one of the *puggrees* and two silk pieces to Spink for disposal, and the other articles were found with me, and these I handed over to the police in Bombay. Several other thefts were committed by me, but I have no recollection of the details concerning them. Guard Spinks told me to commit the theft when he was promoted to first guard, because he was then no longer in a position to tamper with valuable parcels and luggage. He also told me it was an easy way to make money without being detected. In all I stole articles roughly valued at Rs. 5,000. Out of this sum I kept property worth about Rs. 3000; other articles worth about Rs. 1,000 were sold to Luximon, and the remainder worth about Rs. 1,000 were distributed amongst Spinks and Sterling

FEEDING IN THE SICK ROOM.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

"EVERY man is a rascal when he is sick," said Dr. Johnson. Perhaps it would be truer to say— every man is a dyspeptic when he is sick. Said Voltaire of President Henault, a man of fortune highly endowed by nature: "It matters nothing—he can't digest." We read of Tantalus in water up to his chin, ever trying to quench his increasing thirst from the surrounding floods, which recede with every effort the sufferer makes. Such, in a measure, is the experience of the dyspeptic. "Give me an alms," said Lazarus to Dives, "I am so hungry!"—"Hungry!" exclaimed Dives, "How I envy you!"

A dyspeptic may be said to be a man who suffers for want of food, and then suffers because he has had it. The very sick are often the same. I have seen the harried patient put to sleep with a mouthful of proper food, and I have seen the fever raised at once by what was unsuitable. Many a patient, convalescent from typhoid fever, has taken a hearty meal, and put his head on his pillow never to raise it again. A poor woman's life had been in the balance with peritonitis for a week; she was on the mend; her husband gave her some champagne and gruel, and she forthwith became worse, and died in forty-eight hours. How a full meal belabours a diseased and weakened heart. How it "fires up" a tender liver or kidney. If you will let me feed a man as I like, I will produce suppuration in the best cared-for wound, I will prevent an ulcer from healing, and drive an inflamed joint to destruction.

Physiologists show us that our food is poison, and that the liver is a dam which prevents the poison being thrown upon the system too fast. If the meat taken at an ordinary meal were to be digested outside of the body and thrown into the veins it would prove fatal. Different animals are affected differently by different foods. A horse for example has been known to eat eight pounds of belladonna leaves (deadly night-shade) with impunity; blackbirds feed freely upon the berries; and fifteen grains of its active principle are required to poison a rabbit, while a small dose would poison a man. To young infants, few things are more injurious than starchy food; to them, and to invalids generally, plain cow's milk (which curdles) should not be given.

We are led, then, to the importance of care in feeding in the sick room, and its importance is well laid down by King Chambers in his "Manual of Diet," who, after referring to acute disease, and particularly fever, says: "When life seems passing away under their eyes, the friends will often shrink from tormenting (as it seems to them) the sick man with food. Let them not despair; many a one has recovered after the doctor has taken his leave with a sad shake of the head, and without making a fresh appointment. And also let them be stimulated by this fact, namely, that the pains of death are aggravated, if not mainly caused, by the failure of nutrition. Even when apparently insensible, the dying suffer much increased distress from want of food, though they cannot express their sufferings." Food is ofttimes a better medicine than drugs.

The three main foods of the sick-room are, perhaps, milk, gruels, and meat-soups. There are drawbacks to them all which should not be overlooked. Cow's milk, as everyone knows, curdles in the stomach, and in diarrhœa, dysentry, typhoid fever, peritonitis, infantile and dyspeptic conditions, may do irreparable harm. The danger is readily overcome, all that is necessary being to add to each pint a Fairchild Zymine Peptonising Powder, which predigests it. The trouble with gruels is that the stomach cannot digest them, as they are starchy, but by adding a tea-spoonful or two of the Keplar Malt Extract to each cupful, the starch will be rendered soluble in a moment.

As to beef-teas, in making them, the heat coagulates the nutritious ingredients of the meat, and only the stimulant principles are administered. Zymine should always be used in making beef-tea for invalids as it digests out the insoluable but nutritious albumen.—"Health," London.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the standing committee was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presiding. There were present, Col. Merewether, Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. N. Khote C.I.E., M. N. Banajee and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary, on the question of retaining the Zoological collection at the Victoria Garden was submitted to the committee.

Sir,—I find that my opinion has been asked as to the expediency of getting rid of the present zoological collection at the Victoria Garden. My opinion is that nine out of ten people who visit the Victoria Garden, go for the sake of seeing the animals, and that unless there is a reasonable prospect of a good zoological collection being established elsewhere in the city under better auspices, this element of attraction to our garden should not be eliminated. I see no reasonable prospect, especially after what has taken place recently, of a zoological garden being established elsewhere, and therefore, I am not in favour of getting rid of the present collection. Moreover, I am by no means certain that under proper conditions the Victoria Garden may not be as suitable a site as any other that can be found.

It seems to me that all available means should be used to make the garden as attractive and complete as possible, both as a place of recreation and as an instrument of education. For either purpose there is much to be said in favour of its present situation, and I hope that as greater attention and efforts are directed to raising the garden to a higher standard of beauty and usefulness, so also the development of the museum may not be forgotten, and that the interest and spirit displayed in the young institution which now occupies the former home of the Elphinstone College may be extended to its elder sister across the road. The prospect of the Victoria Museum and Garden regarded alternately with neglect, contempt and despair after barely thirty years of life, must be anything but encouraging to the infant hopes of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. I prefer to think that in both cases, a result can and will be achieved more in harmony with the name which they commemorate, and worthy of the city which is responsible for them.

No fair critic who is able to compare the present state of the garden with that of a few years ago, will decline to admit that in many respects and especially in the general appearance, there has been considerable improvement. Under the management of the present very competent Superintendent, steps are being taken to supply one of the wants long complained of, viz., botanical arrangement coupled with a complete and scientific catalogue, and the various specimens labelled to correspond therewith. But it is not to be wondered at if the causual visitor who occasionally rushes into print, finds more cause for disparagement than praise. He knows little of past improvements or present difficulties, but he sees the defects, perhaps dwells a little too complacently upon them, and the defects are too obvious to admit of a satisfactory answer being given, for though this or that officer may justly vindicate himself by shewing that he has done his best with the means at his disposal, the city cannot clear itself of reproach until a far higher standard of excellence has been obtained.

In spite of the improved effect produced by the more tasteful disposition of the grounds on the western and southern sides of the garden, no one can have failed to notice the disfigurement still caused by the unsightly condition of other portions. Here a mass of straggling pummelo trees, still kept for the sake of the pittance of revenue which they yield, or custard-apple trees preserved for the same reason, presenting the effect of an obsolete Mahomedan burial ground; on another side land not yet raised to its proper level for want of the necessary funds, and appropriated meanwhile, to the cultivation of lucerne grass for the use of the deer, or furnishing a site for the squalid sheds of the garden staff, whilst huddled up on one corner are the cages, most of them mean and unsuitable, which contain the zoological collection. Last and not least cause of adverse and just criticism, we find that no separate shelters are provided for sick or injured aminals, which instead of undergoing proper treatment in segregation and privacy, are allowed to mix with the others, and to protrude themselves on the public gaze.

It may be thought that I am deviating somewhat from the immediate object of this letter, which concerns the retention of the zoological collection, but I have said that in my opinion, it ought to be retained under proper conditions, and one of the conditions is that the various purposes which the garden is desired to fulfil, should be treated as a whole, and that no one particular interest should be so ordered as to clash with another, but that all the arrangements ornamental, botanical or zoological, should be so designed that each whilst best for its own immediate purpose, may also contribute to the best general result. This condition necessarily embraces intelligent care and proper housing of the animals which form the collection.

Fortunately what is most desirable for the improvement of the zoological collection and the well-being of the animals, will best accord with making the general appearance of the garden more attractive, and will indirectly facilitate the extension of botanical classification. The first thing to do is to distribute the animals accordings to their several kinds and characteristics in various parts of the garden, and to enable this to be done, the unsightly and neglected portions should be brought into order, and if possible, the boundaries of the garden should be extended. This is the more to be desired, as it will avoid the danger of animals being so located as to give cause of complaint to persons residing in the neighbourhood.

The present shheds should be removed, and proper quarters should be provided in the eastern corner of the garden, which from its confined boundaries, does not lend itself readily to effective landscape gardening. Here, too, may be placed the cages or enclosures for sick animals undergoing treatment, and the whole of this corner should be screened off from the grounds open to the general public.

Well-built airy cages, with appropriate recesses for shelter, should be provided for the different kinds of animals according to their several requirements. It is premature to indicate the precise spots where each should be located, but I may say that a good place for the carnivora would be on the open space near the Lady Frere statue, and that a long winding strip should be laid out for the deer, so as to give them the greatest length possible for running about.

I think it is very desirable to invite the Zoological Committee of the Natural History Society to constitute themselves honorary visitors, and to pay periodical visits to the garden and record their remarks and suggestions in a book to be kept for that purpose. I have no hesitation in saying that such suggestions would be most valuable, and accepted with grateful attention.

Another very essential condition is that the Superintendent of the Garden should have under him a thoroughly competent head keeper, and a proper staff for looking after the animals. Possibly a man with the requisite experience might be obtained from up-country, or from the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, on a salary, say, of about Rs. 60 a month. Whatever the salary be, the man should have free quarters on the premises.

I would recommend, if necessary, the payment of even a higher salary, say up to Rs. 200 a month, in order to obtain the services of a man trained in one or other of the best zoological gardens in Europe. Such a man might be employed on a three years' engagement to put the collection, the staff and all the arrangements on a proper footing.

If the Corporation should approve of the general scope of these suggestions, I believe that any special grant which they might be disposed to give, would be supplemented by public subscriptions. I know that in many quarters there is a strong feeling that Bombay should no longer occupy merely a fifth rate position in respect of her principal garden and zoological collection, and though we cannot count on the wealthy visitors who gave such material assistance to Calcutta in a similar enterprise, I believe that a public appeal would meet with a liberal response.

But I must frankly admit that I anticipate but very little good from the sudden outlay of a large sum, unless it is to be supplemented by an adequate yearly income, and I do not see any means of securing this except by making the garden partially self-supporting, and the only way this can be done is by charging entrance fees. This suggestion (which I once before made in my letter No. 2243, dated 19th May 1886), will probably be met with three objections—first, that it will if adopted, inflict a hardship on poor visitors; secondly that the Corporation have already declined to adopt it; thirdly, that they are precluded from adopting it by the terms of the lease on which the land is held from Government. But with regard to the third objection, which is a difficulty at the outset, I may remind the Corporation that on the occasion of the former reference (July 1886) Government resolved that they would not object, upon the application of the Corporation, to sanction moderate admission fees for the maintenance of the zoological collection, though at the time, they did not consider the collection sufficiently attractive to justify the charge; and I may further state that now Government have unsolicited, repeated their former conditional sanction *without* the qualifying remark as to the present state of the collection. As regards the second objection, I have no doubt the Corporation will attach little weight to it if good reason can be shewn against the first, as I think it can, but it will be remembered that the adverse opinion on the previous occasion was by no means unanimous, and one of the principal opponents of the change told me sometime afterwards, that he was no longer of the same mind. For the fact is, as he then saw that the real issue is whether it is better to leave matters as they are at present, and charge no fees, or by charging fees, to have something more worth seeing on the numerous free days, when in accordance with my proposal, the garden will be open without charge, as at present. Seeing what an attraction the animals possess, especially for the poorer class of visitors, I cannot doubt that any improvement in the collection will be thoroughly appreciated by them.

To avoid any hardship, I would make all gazetted native holidays, all Bank holidays and Monday, Wednesday and Friday in each week, free. Moreover, even on other days, I would make the scale of fees low, so that the garden would be almost continuously accessible to persons with small incomes, I would suggest some such charges as these:—

Season ticket for one year, available at all hours when the garden is open, Rs. 5.

On Sundays, the garden to be open only to season ticket holders.

DAILY TICKETS.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, up to 4 p.m., one anna.

Tuesday and Thursday, after 4 p.m., two annas.

Saturday, after 4 p.m., four annas.

Each paying adult to be allowed to take in one child (up to ten years of age) free. I would also suggest that donors of Rs. 100 or upwards, should be considered as season ticket holders for life, and that all donations of Rs. 500 and upwards should be publicly recorded. There are several Chiefs connected with the Presidency, who have already shewn their interest in the garden by presents of animals, and I think it not improbable that some of them would be disposed to found handsome cages in their names, for housing the distinguished guests whom they have sent us.

I owe it to Mr. Phipson, whose name will say more for itself in Bombay than any acknowledgments of mine can do, to add that it is after consultation with him, that I make these suggestions, and I think that if they are to be carried into effect, they cannot be inaugurated better than with his sympathy and assistance.

The Chairman stated that it would facilitate discussion if he drew the attention of the Committee to the points required to be settled on the report of the Commissioner. The final question was whether they should continue to keep the zoological collection; 2nd, whether it should be on the present site, and 3rd, whether there should be fees levied for admission on certain days of the week. He (the Chairman) considered the present collection disgraceful. He recently saw excellent zoological collections at Bhownugger and Joonagadh. In the latter place there were no less than twenty-three well fed lions in cages that would do credit to the zoological collections in the Regent's Park. As for the fees, he was of opinion that the scale, proposed by the Commissioner should be lowered.

Dr. Cowasjee said he had read the Commissioner's report with very great interest. It was full and exhaustive, and the suggestions made therein deserved their best consideration. He did not however, approve of the Commissioner's proposal to leave the garden open to the masses for three days in the week free of charge. This proposal, if carried out, would yield very little revenue to the municipality. He could say from his knowledge of natives that even well-to-do Marwadis and Banyas would visit the garden on free days, in order to save themselves the small fee proposed to be levied on other days. (Laughter).

The Commissioner said that if a majority of the Committee agreed to the principle of levying a fee, the details might afterwards be considered by the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee said it appeared from the report of the Curator of the museums that during the year 1886-87, upwards of six hundred thousand persons visited the museum, and if a small fee had been levied from them, it would have yielded them an income of say, about Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Javerilal observed that so many people would not have visited the museum if an admission fee had been levied from them. He was in favour of the proposal to keep three days in the week for people free of charge.

Mr. Banajee agreed with Dr. Cowasji that if the garden was kept open to the public for three days in the week, as proposed, then they must not think of getting any revenue sufficient to maintain the collection in the manner proposed by the Commissioner. The Municipality might try the experiment if they liked, but he was sure that they would not be able to collect even five or six thousand rupees per annum.

The Chairman thought that two days in the week should be reserved for the poor who might be admitted free of charge.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the Corporation be informed that the Standing Committee approve of the proposal contained in the Commissioner's letter, and that in the opinion of the Standing Committee, it is desirable that the question of fees and the days on which admission should be made free of charge be left to the Corporation for consideration. That the Standing Committee will supplement the Commissioner's report with an estimate of the cost of the various improvements suggested in it; but that in the meanwhile, they recommend the general proposals for adoption by the Corporation.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Javerilal and carried unanimously.

FIRE STATIONS AT COLABA AND PAREL.

When the return of fires which have lately occured in the city was submitted to the meeting, Mr. Banajee drew the Commissioner's attention to the necessity of establishing a steam fire engine station at Colaba, where a destructive fire broke out a few days ago. He also asked why there had been an extraordinary delay in erecting a fire engine station at Parel, although a fire engine was on the spot, and the land on which it was to be erected had been lying idle for months past.

The Commissioner said he would look into the matter of the Parel fire engine station, as soon as possible.

The Council then adjourned.

THE Rev. Clement Smith, Senior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain of Aurungabad, has obtained permission of Government to retire from the service about the 8th March next on a pension of £365 a year, and the Secretary of State has been requested to appoint a Clergyman to the Madras establishment in his stead.

A TELEGRAM from New York, dated February 5, says:—A terrible hurricane has swept over part of Nebraska. In various towns, public buildings, schools, and houses have been wrecked, and there have been many fatalities. One report records the deaths of a number of children by the fall of school buildings, and from Omaha it is telegraphed that five people have been killed and several injured by the fall of a house. Electric disturbances accompanied the storm, and watches and clocks stopped as it passed.

AT the Covent Garden Circus the Saturday before the mail left it was announced that a pony would descend by a parachute from the proscenium to the stage. This trick was attempted, the pony being held in its position by bands, and eventually descending into a carpet, which was held out to receive it. The animal was, of course, subjected to no danger, but it was obviously a good deal frightened, and the audience hissed the performance so unmercifully that it was expected that it would be withdrawn from an otherwise excellent and irreproachable entertainment.

AN American paper points out that Americans are becoming inordinately fond of uniforms. Everybody who is anybody, from the judges on the bench to the messenger boys, seems to be drifting away from the democratic custom of wearing plain garments. In colleges, in the pulpit, on the bench, and in fifty other places uniforms are coming into use more and more. A kindred craze is that which sets men to wearing badges of various sorts. The man in an unadorned coat is likely to be a curiosity in a few more years if the rage for uniforms and badges continues unabated.

HANSARD is now in new hands. The question arises whether the annual volumes will be increased or decreased, and at what price will they be issued to the public, or rather to libraries, for very few of the public indulge in this luxury. A correspondent makes the statement that a full set of Hansard at present extends to 433 volumes, including Cobbett and Hansard's Parliamentary History from 1066 to 1803 in 36 volumes. The average rate of issue lately has been seven volumes. Recently a full set was advertised by a London bookseller at £140.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

"A BOMBAY CITIZEN" addresses to the *Pioneer* the following reply to the letter of "Hermit in the Mofussil:"—

The letter signed "Hermit in the Mofussil," to which you have granted a large amount of space in the columns of your journal, is charged with the stale fallacies and inaccurate statements which have been industriously circulated by the apologists of the Bombay Government during the past six months. I must, therefore, appeal to that sense of fair-play, of which "Hermit" has taken advantage, to allow me to correct a few of his many misapprehensions. First, "Hermit" is of opinion that Government could not have connived at Mr. Crawford's escape:—"Criminal connivance it would have been. Every native would have said justly so that there was one law for the white man and another for the black, and that had it been a Deputy Collector or Subordinate Judge Government would have pursued him to the ends of the earth." It will be a bad day for India when illegal acts are done for fear of native opinion. The Government arrested Mr. Crawford on a warrant, in which no crime was alleged, and every lawyer in India knows the arrest was illegal. The Government, we are informed, was forced. Three months before the suspension of Mr. Crawford detectives were engaged in procuring evidence against him. His own subordinates were summoned to the Secretariat, and asked to state what they knew about Mr. Crawford taking bribes. But we are told "Government was taken by surprise." If instead of employing detectives Mr. Crawford had been asked for an explanation there would probably have been no Commission, and India would have been spared the gravest and most painful scandal of modern times. It must be remembered that the charge of bribery was brought by a clerk against whom the Commissioner had first brought a charge of improper conduct. The native clerk was placed on special duty to ferret out evidence and one of the highest officials in India was suspended without being given any opportunity for explaining the matter. Comment is not necessary.

"Hermit" writes about the other statements in the possession of Government. But why were these statements not produced before the Commission when the counsel for the accused asked for them? The reply is a simple one. It is generally believed that the witnesses, who afterwards swore to having given bribes in their first statements, declared they had done nothing of the sort.

"Hermit" writes: "When, however, he was taken into custody and the law officers of the Crown had held that the evidence would probably not be sufficient to persuade a Bombay jury to convict him criminally, was it Government's duty to persist in the prosecution. The critics say yes. But any stick is good enough to beat a dog." No rational critic says yes, but what Englishmen do say is that Government had no right to send their solicitor to privately withdraw from the prosecution without giving notice to Mr. Crawford or his legal advisers. If notice had been given the same evidence would have been produced by his legal advisers as has convinced the Commission of his innocence. The tax-payers would have been saved 3½ lakhs, and India one of the gravest scandals which has disgraced our administration. Then as to the retention of corrupt officials in their appointments. "Can any human being suppose that if an indemnity had not been promised a syllable of evidence would have been forthcoming?" This is the rock on which the Government has wrecked itself. There was no evidence against Mr. Crawford when he was suspended, but it was supposed, and quite honestly supposed, that suspension and indemnity would produce evidence. But this is a dangerous game to play in India where perjury is rife. If any official in India were suspended a dozen charges might within a month be framed against him and a hundred witnesses found willing to swear to his guilt.

"Hermit" writes: "Are not the witnesses who testify to crime and murder before the Parnell Commission indemnified? Was not Broadhead before the Sheffield Commission indemnified? Is Lord Reay's guarantee to be of less value than Sir James Hannen's?" The witnesses before the Parnell Commission are indemnified from criminal prosecution. In the Crawford Commission not only were the witnesses indemnified from criminal proceedings, but they were promised retention in important magisterial and judicial offices. Not only that, but it was proved before the Commission that men who confessed to corruption have been promoted. On the other hand a mamlatdar who refused to swear that he gave a bribe to Mr. Crawford has for the past six months been suspended and deprived of the means of subsistence. It is conduct like this which has roused the indignation of Englishmen. A Parsee contractor swore, and his statement was not challenged by the prosecution, that a Civilian connected with the prosecution said to him:—"If you be a loyal man you would give evidence against Mr. Crawford." After these revelations it is not surprising that native officials should have considered that the high road to advancement was to give evidence against Mr. Crawford. If the witnesses in the Crawford Commission have by the decision of the Commission been found guilty of perjury, great allowance should be made for them on account of the temptation thrown in their way by the Government of Lord Reay.

"Hermit" writes: "Mr. Crawford's alleged corruption has been talked about for ten years to my own knowledge." The Government having denied Mr. Crawford his common law right of trial by a jury of his countrymen, and having specially named their own tribunal, and Mr. Crawford being acquitted by this same tribunal, a mean and ungenerous endeavour is now made by an apologist of Government to get him condemned anonymously at the bar of public opinion on the ground of vague dishonouring rumours. If this course is to be adopted, whose reputation in India would be safe from calumny? There are few of us who have any experience who have not met calumnies of this or a like nature launched against the highest officials of the land.

"Hermit" asks: "As for the two Judges' protest, can you or anyone else tell me why two High Court Judges should interfere any more than two Commissioners?" The answer is a very simple one—the two are answerable for the administration of justice in the Presidency.

According to "Hermit" Government is entitled to distrust the finding of the Commission. The line of reason is based on the fact that the Commission has acquitted Mr. Crawford. Supposing that the converse had been the case and Mr. Crawford had been convicted, would Government then have discredited the finding of their own Commissioners and talked of delivering an executive judgment over their heads? "Hermit" may rest satisfied that in the decision of that Commission, acknowledged by all men to be the very best that could have been appointed in India the public has entire confidence. Because putting aside the great legal and executive knowledge of the Commission, the public fully recognises the fact that the judgment of the Commissioners was absolutely untainted by personal consideration or a too zealous desire to convict. "Hermit" seems to draw some fine distinctions between real misdemeanants and other misdemeanants. Lord Reay is classed in the latter category, whilst Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson are included in the former. The latter are attacked for the reason that they refused to act against a distinguished official on mere rumour. The finding of the Commission has fully justified their common sense. Probably Lord Reay wishes at the present moment that he had shown the like wisdom in prosecuting the like course of justice.

"Hermit" asks: "To whom was the money paid?" The only answer which it is necessary to give to this invidious question is that, on the finding of the Commission, the money was not paid to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford was not tried for want of sagacity in believing that the highly educated natives by whom he was surrounded were honourable men, but for want of honesty. Of this charge, after an elaborate and public trial, he has been acquitted. Whether the Commissioners regarded the magisterial witnesses as perjurers or bribers, or both, can only be ascertained by the Government making public the report. Until that is done all attempts to prejudice the public against Mr. Crawford by attacks of the character of "Hermits' letter are both unfair and unjustifiable, and can only have the effect of recoiling on the Bombay Executive"

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

THE United States War Department has contracted with the Pneumatic Gun Company for seven Zalinski guns. They are to be delivered and at their places ready for service eight months hence. There is to be one 8-inch and two 15-inch guns at Sandy Hook, two of 15 inches at Fort Schuyler in New York Harbour, and two of the same calibre at Fort Warren in Boston Harbour. The final tests of the three 15-inch Zalinski guns made for the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius will take place on board that vessel near Philadelphia in a few weeks. They will be constructed for rapidity of firing chiefly. Those of which accuracy is the main feature have been made for New York Harbour. Each of these three guns is to discharge five shells, each shell containing 200 pounds of dynamite, and each gun is to be fired at least once every two minutes. The air compressors and reservoirs must be sufficient to maintain this rate of firing, and must be tested to double the necessary pressure. The manœuvring power of the vessel must be such as to enable the guns to be accurately pointed, by means of the helm or the motive power, or both.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Wood, Capt, Border Regt, on sick leave, from Sialkot.
Truefitt, Surgeon, Bengal, *en route* home, from Nowgong.
Sewell, Colonel, Hyd Cont, on leave, from Aurangabad.
Elles, Major Genl, Bengal, A G in India, on duty, from camp of C-in-C in India.

FEBRUARY 27.

Wahab, Capt, R E, going home.
Kingskote, Major, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Bruce, Captain, R E, on duty, from Allahabad.
Douglas William, Major, King's Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, from Jubbulpore.
Taylor, Capt, 18th Beng Infy, on sick leave, from Jabalpore.
Barnard Smith, Captain, Bengal Comt Dept, on leave, from Dilkusha.
Budgen, Br Genl, Bombay, on duty, from Baroda.
Thatcher, Capt, D A A G for Musketry, on duty, from Baroda.
Marshall, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Meerut.
Mathewes, Lieut, 2nd Madras Lancers, on leave, from Kumpta.
Richards, Lieut, Devon Regt, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Gambrier, Lieut-Col, R A, on duty, from Neemuch.
Boisragoon, Lieut, 5th Goorkhas, on leave, from Abbottabad.
Hughes, Brig-Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.

Stable, Lieut, N Lanc Regt, from leave, to Mhow.
Elletson, Lieut, Lanc Regt, on duty, to Mount Abu.
Logan, Lieut, N Lanc Regt, from leave, to Mhow.
Cahusac, Captain, 24th Bombay L I, from leave, to Rajkot.
Tyler, Captain, Q M G's Dept, Bombay, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 28, 1889.

1. There will be Commandant's parade on Saturday next, the 2nd March, at the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company, N. C. officer appointed for that purpose.

2. All members of "B" Company competing for Company shooting prizes must fire their class on or before Saturday, the 17th March.

3. There will be drill for Proficiency class on Friday, the 1st March, at 6-30 a.m.

4. Leave is granted as under:—Vol. A. C. Lloyd, "C Company" 3 months, from this date; and Lce Corpl. H J Keess G Company from this date up to 31st March 1889.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

For the week commencing 25th February 1889.

1. The Proficiency class will meet at Head Quarters every evening at 6-30 p. m.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Wednesday and Saturday at 6-30 a.m.

3. Gun drill as last week, and members are requested to attend.

4. There will be Squad drill at Head Quarters on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6-30 p.m.

5. On Saturday, the 2nd March, the Battery will proceed to Colaba to commence the annual course of Gun Target practice. Fall in at the Municipal offices at 4 p. m. sharp. Dress, helmets without badges, and uniforms without belts or side arms. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra efficiency grant.

6. Members attending the Ball given by Colonel Bayley on Friday will wear Mess uniforms.

By Order,
A. LESLIE, Captain and Acting
Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

JOURNALISM AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London have addressed the following letter to the *Times* in particular and every other journal in general:—

Sir,—We understand that a new morning newspaper—the London edition of the *New York Herald*—has just appeared, and that it has this distinctive feature, that it is to be published on every day of the week.

This is a new departure in English journalism which we regard with much concern, involving, at it does, the loss of the weekly day of rest to all who are employed in connexion with the paper.

The Bishops from all parts of the world assembled at Lambeth last summer and gave public expression to their sense of the danger arising from any encroachment upon that "observance of the Lord's Day as a day of rest, of worship, and of religious teaching," which has been so "priceless a blessing in all Christian lands in which it has been maintained."

We venture, in the same spirit, to express the hope that this new departure of the *New York Herald* is one against which the leaders of English journalism will resolutely set their faces, in the interest both of those who are immediately connected with the Press, and also of the still wider circle of people whose Sunday rest will be indirectly endangered by this movement.

AN INDIAN MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND.

THE marriage of Captain J. A. Wyllie, Madras Staff Corps, to Miss Munro, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Munro, Bart, of Foulis, was celebrated on Tuesday afternoon, 22nd January, at two o'clock, in St Thomas' Church, Rutland Place, Edinburgh. Rev. F. E. Belcombe officiated, assisted by Rev. E. C. Dawson, incumbent of St Thomas.' Captain Wyllie, in the uniform of the Madras Staff Corps, was accompanied by Mr Campbell-Gibson as best man. The bride entered the church shortly after the appointed hour, and was conducted to the altar by her brother, Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, who afterwards gave her away. The bride was handsomely dressed in bodice and train of white striped moire and satin brocade; the skirt of white satin edged with a thick ruche. She wore a spray of orange blossoms and white heather in her hair, and a long tulle veil, and carried a magnificent bouquet of exotics. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Munro (sister), Miss Lily Munro (cousin), and the Misses Eva and Isabel Munro (nieces of the bride) the two former wearing most becoming cream cloth costumes trimmed with bands of beaver fur and hats to match. They wore gold bangles, set with a single cairngorm, the gifts of the bridegroom, and carried bouquets of pale yellow cryanthemums and red tulips. The two children had pretty frocks of cream nun's veiling trimmed with lace, with broad moire sashes, large white beaver hats with bunches of white ostrich tips, and bows of moire ribbon, and wore gold and pearl initial brooches, also gifts of the bridegroom, and held baskets of white cryanthemums. Lady Munro (mother of the bride) was attired in a handsome black satian merveilleux dress trimmed with jet, and long train—bonnet to match. Lady Munro of Foulis wore a directoire costume of grey cloth effectively trimmed with gold and silver braid, hat of the same with white wings, and muff to match. The ceremony over, the relatives and friends were received by the Dowager Lady Munro at the Roxburghe Hotel, Charlotte Square, and in the course of the afternoon Captain Wyllie and his bride started for London on the way to Spain and Portugal, where they will spend the honeymoon. The presents exceeded 160 in number.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SPORTING NOTES.

MR. C. J. CUNNINGHAM has behaved very straightforward with regard to Why Not and the Grand National. He wishes it to be made known that he has no intention of running Why Not in the Grand National. Mr. D. Jardine is in India, and Mr. Cunningham has written him to say that he should like to keep Why Not as a hunter. If, however, Mr. Jardine wishes to run him in the Grand National, of course, the horse may then go to the post. At present there is no intention to start him.

The *Sporting Chronicle* contains a few anecdotes about Jim Snowden, the jockey. His reminiscences of the big horse Bendigo are interesting. Amongst others the writer once asked him, "What sort of a horse is Bendigo?" In reply he said that one day he went to ride him in an exercise gallop. He did not remember ever seeing the horse before, but he noticed a man leading one about, and inquired where the animal was that he had journeyed so far to ride. "This is 'im, Sorr," said the man. Snowden was never so surprised in his life, for he thought at the time that Bendigo more resembled a waggon-horse than anything else.

Snowden tells the tale of the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap of 1885 as follows:—"I once thought that I was going to be beaten. I was lying in a good position in the race, and appeared to have everything well beaten; then all of a sudden I noticed a little devil in front of me going like a steam engine. I was after him as hard as I could go, and he was a tough customer to shake off. I just beat him nicely at the finish. From what I saw in the race Bird of Freedom will win the City and Suburban easy enough."

That Snowden expected danger from Mr. Tidy's three-year-old I have good reason to know, writes a sporting correspondent. "I remember that day well. I was chatting with Jim on the top of the Grand Stand, before he went down in the paddock to saddle. He then told me that he was certain to win on Bendigo, and that Bird of Freedom would be second. His good judgment was borne out by the result. It is still my impression that the young horse would have nearly won, but for getting on the lower side, where the new ground was, and where it was very heavy galloping."

The only wager on the Derby at the London clubs the other day was a bet about Napoleon. The only bookmaker with a volume on the Blue Ribbon present at the Victoria Club would not spring upon £500 to £20 about the Kingsclere colt, and therefore it had to be taken. This horse is quite the tip of "the sharps" as being the best of John Porter's horses, and I shall expect to see Napoleon get on a shorter price in the betting. There is little doubt that this horse was highly tried before he went to Leicester to run for the Astley Stakes, and those who knew about the gallop thought the race a certainty. How he met with an accident and was defeated is now matter of turf history.

It looks, however, as if the Derby will be a better betting race than was at one time imagined. There were two new introductions into the Blue Riband wagering the day before the mail left in Clover and Monte Criste, who were quoted at 25 to 1 and 33 to 1 respectively. Clover is a French-bred colt trained by Jennings, jun., at Newmarket, and he ran third to Donovan and Gulliver for the Middle Park Plate. Clover is doing well at Newmarket. It is thought that he will fulfil his spring engagements in France. Monte Cristo, who is a "dark" horse, is by Muncaster out of The Pearl, and, being the property of Mr. Douglas Bird, is trained by Ryan at Newmarket.

Although the "Jubilee Plunger" appears to be unfortunate in his racing transactions, fortune turns when he dabbles in law, says a home paper. He figured the other day as defendant in the Queen's Bench, in connection with proceedings arising out of a bill of sale. The plaintiff was Mr. Cochrane; but, as he had not in his affidavit given a complete answer to defendant's statements, judgment was given for Mr. Benzon.

Rowing men and others interested in the University Boat Race will be sorry to hear that the reasons for Mr. Muttlebury's absence from the Cambridge boat are far more serious than are generally imagined. The President has seriously strained the sinews of his thigh, and can hardly walk. The accident which was the cause of the unfortunate disablement occurred in a flat race in which Mr. Muttlebury, while running at top speed, dropped like a stone, and fell very heavily. There is hardly any possibility of Mr. Muttlebury being able to row this year.

Mr. John Corlett, in the *Sporting Times*, narrates some reminiscences about the late Mr. "Teddy" Brayley. Amongst others, he says the most money that Mr. Brayley ever lost on a race was when Salpinctes won the Cesarewitch, when he was "had" in a most cruel manner. He lent his horse, Pearl Diver, to try with, and he was deceived by a trial which, on the face of it, went to prove that Salpinctes had not a chance. Even the Village Blacksmith was put on to waylay him and get 1,000 to 15, and he lost in all £8,000 on the race.

Mr. Brayley was a great patron of the drama, and at night, in any race town at which there was a theatre, he was always to be seen in it, generally in the middle of the dress-circle. About twenty years ago there was not an actor worth knowing who did not partake largely of the hospitality of Mr. Brayley, Johnny Gideon, and Charlie Head. Head and Brayley were great friends, and at Mr. Head's residence at Tufnellpark, every Sunday, there was a reception that savoured almost of Holland House.

It was here that we ("Vigilant and the Wizard") first heard of Henry Irving, then a young man just come to town. It was here that George Grossmith sang his patter songs. It was here that Charles Dickens, on special occasions, made the after-dinner speeches for which he is now so famous, and it was here that Shepherd told stories of Creswic and Creswick told stories of Shepherd. Mr. and Mrs. John Billington, Herbert Standing James, Thorne, and Toole were also to be met with at "South Side."

Many of the knowing sports think it will pay to follow Mr. Abington's horses this year. Gurry attributed the failure of so many of these highly-bred animals to the love that Mr. Abington has for riding them himself. It may be that, well as he rides, the crack two year-olds and three-year-olds, worth a couple of thousand pounds each or more, are none the better for having him so often in the saddle, seeing that he weighs about 12st. Inasmuch, however as riding is his only pleasure, and he spends annually a large sum of money in the gratification of that pursuit, no one has a right to object as the man that pays the piper has the full right to call the tune.

There is no doubt that bookmakers who bet after the time set for a race often get played upon in an ingenious manner, notwithstanding their rules that telegrams must be handed in before time, as the following will show:—An account is opened in the usual way, either by deposit or references, or better still, a party is found who is already doing business with the bookmaker, and is taken into their confidence, so that if a telegram is handed in from him he is on, &c.

The *modus operandi* is this. A good meeting is selected where there is likely to be large fields and good telegraphic communication, and results arrive in a few minutes in London and are distributed to the various clubs in the usual way. Two races are then decided on—say, two o'clock and four o'clock. The winner arrives at eight minutes past two. A telegram is then handed in (say at Kings-cross) £25 on a loser, but runner, addressed to the bookmaker at Fleet-street. Whatever his rules are he thinks twice before he refuses to accept the bet, as he is aware the horse has not won, and eventually decides to accept. The sender of the telegram, not receiving any reply, knows he is on. At 4-9 another telegram is sent off. This time £30 on a winner, the bookmaker, having accepted the first bet, cannot refuse the second, as they were both handed in after time. In this case they lose £25 over the first race, but have £30 to the odds on the second. Should the bookmaker reply to the first telegram "Not on, too late," no harm is done, but the game is up. One clever penciller not far from Somerset House met the difficulty in a business-like manner by replying to the first telegram—"On this time, but no more after time of race."

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF English Ladies.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our country women in this respect, but art has done no less, in supplying such an exquisite preparation as Rowlands' Kalydor, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, tan, sunburn, prickly heat, redness and roughness of the skin, produces a pure and delicate complexion, and has a most soothing and purifying effect on the skin during the heat and dust of summer or cold and damp of winter. Ask chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,

OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," stand Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.



HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

SCHWEITZERS.

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

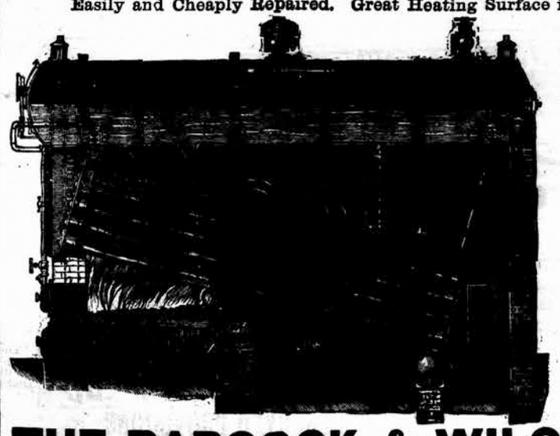
COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR

MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK GLASGOW

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW FROM ENGLAND

Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science.

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL: and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.

Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c., Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; KEMP & Co., LD and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay; BADHAM, PILE & Co, LD., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents: H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT [illegible]

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

NOTICES.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

SAFEST DRINK

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S

QUININE HAIR LOTION

Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.

ATKINSON'S

FLORIDA WATER,

an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

PASTA MACK



TRADE-MARK.

PASTA MACK

For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm s/D.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT.

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. — Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s. — Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.



LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	12s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS,

HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper-pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON W

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, 1, RUE, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Lucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. **LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

Rs. 10



A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.
BOYS' EATON SUITS.



Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

CALVERT'S
ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP
A New & Special Preparation.


(Regd.)

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.



LAMPS! LAMPS!!

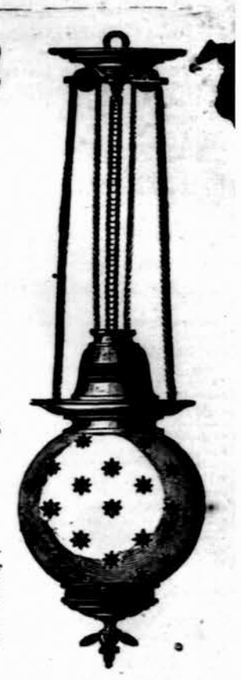
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

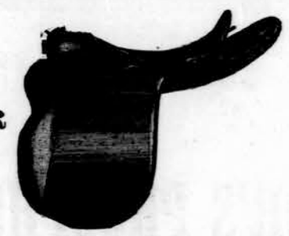
LAMPS, LANTERNS.
STORMPROOF AND **PUNKAHPROOF.**

Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.



SADDLES FOR  **DISTRICT USE.**

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

The **LANCASTER WINDOW-BLIND CLOTH**
A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.
In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.
The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS.
Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

The **LANCASTER ORIENTAL BLINDS**
In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.
A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.
By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

The **LANCASTER VERANDAH BLINDS**
In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.
In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.

The **LANCASTER ORIENTAL CURTAINS**
A Charming Novelty, Handsome Patterns. & Chaste Designs in Gold.
A New Material, quite unique for the purpose. Clean—Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well.
Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. *These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 33, 45, and 54 inches wide. Any Length can be procured.*

The **LANCASTER LINOLEUM**
THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. ALL NEW DESIGNS.
Warm to the Feet. Cheerful in Appearance. Easily Laid. Easily Cleaned.
Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.
Can be obtained from Upholsterers, Drapers, and Storekeepers—Everywhere.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India
and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.
THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
OF OHLMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.
Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."
FOR PICNICS OR JOURNEYS. — SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE ESSENCES, and their Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, and Cocoa and Milk will be found very handy. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers. Trade mark for bottled goods, a "Pyramid"; trade mark for tinned goods "Edinburgh Castle." Beware of cheap imitations.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD
PROPRIETORS' COMPANY
BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S BRANDY.

Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle,



and all have this label with autograph of the makers.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.
Orders filled through regular dealers or direct by the
SOLE AGENTS,
H. BALLANTINE & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.



LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.
NO BLEND, 6 years in bulk.
Free from fusel oil.
The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.



The only WHISKY consumed at the Glasgow Exhibition.
The most important distillery in Scotland.
Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.